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Boston Forts Reopened; England Ready for Nazis, King Declares in Speech

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 23, 1940

In Boston: Harbor Forts Opened

Several Boston Harbor forts were reopened today for the first time in 17 years as members of the 241st Coast Artillery, formerly National Guardsmen, now members of the United States Army, took up their posts at the harbor forts. [Details: Page 11.]

Members of the New England Conference of the State Federations of Women's Clubs met at Swampscott to discuss vital issues of the day with emphasis on national defense. [Details: Page 11.]

William H. McMasters, choice of the National Pensions Party for Governor of Massachusetts, failed in an effort to get his name restored to the November ballot when Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the State Supreme Court rejected his petition. [Details: Page 11.]

[American Legion convention news, photographs, and sketches: Pages 11, 12, and 13.]

King Says Britons Are Ready for Nazi Armies

London (AP)—Declaring in a world-wide radiocast today that the British people were ready for the armies of invasion massed across the Channel, King George stated that he had instituted a new order for gallantry ranking next to the Victoria Cross, comprising a George Cross and a George Medal. [Partial text of the speech: Page 4.]

In Washington: Decision on Pacific Bases Soon

An immediate American decision on the reported British offer to share use of the Empire's Pacific and Indian Ocean bases is expected to follow the Japanese invasion of French Indo-China. [Details: Page 1.]

The Federal Housing Administration announced that it would insure housing loans without taking into account "the possibility of entrance into military service by any prospective borrower."

The average monthly rent of $12.34 a home in the first 85 United States Housing Authority projects is $2.24 a month lower than the average paid for "sub-standard dwellings" in the same communities. Administrator Nathan Straus revealed that rents on the public projects range from $9.98 in the South to $14.28 in the North.

Food prices have held "remarkably stable" during the last year, and no marked change is indicated for the near future, according to the Department of Agriculture. The sharp rise at the start of the European conflict has fallen almost to the prewar level. Retail prices of 58 major food items averaged 3 per cent higher in August this year than in August of 1939, while farm prices are 8 per cent higher and wholesale prices 4 per cent higher.

Explosion Rocks Picatinny Arsenal

Dover, N. J. (AP)—Two persons were killed and 11 injured today in an explosion at the United States Army's Picatinny Arsenal. A military board began an immediate investigation to determine the cause of the blast. Col. A. S. Buyers, Army spokesman, said it apparently occurred when fulminate of mercury, used in the fuses, "let go." The operation was to recover the metal parts of the fuses, which would then be loaded with fresh explosives and used again.

U. S. Committee Loses London Office

London (AP)—A circular letter from the London office of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies says: "We regret to inform you that we have been bombed out of office. A German bomber crashed across the street so we cannot collect our files." The letter also says offices have been opened at a new address with "business as usual."

Nazi Foreign Minister Returns From Rome

Berlin (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop returned home from Rome after four days of talks with Signor Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Gerard Honored by Democrats

New York (AP)—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, today was appointed Honorary Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee, a post he held in 1936.

Britons Ask Japanese to Explain Shelling

Shanghai (AP)—The British Embassy announced today it was asking Japan for a full explanation of the shelling Sept. 20 by a Japanese warship of the 593-ton British steamer Marie Moller as it rode at anchor in the Yangtze Delta port of Haime. The Embassy also disclosed that three other British merchantmen—the 530-ton Jessie Moller, the 645-ton Edith Moller and the 789-ton Kong So—were reported detained by the Japanese.

Britain to Send Trade Mission to South America

London (AP)—Authorized sources said today that a special mission under the leadership of Lord Willington would be sent to South America as a part of the British Government's trade drive.

War Summary: Vichy Aids Japanese

A Japanese-French agreement, providing for "special facilities" for the Japanese in French Indo-China, was announced by the French Government at Vichy. In French Indo-China, however, French forces apparently still intended to resist, following what appeared to be an abortive invasion attempt by Japanese troops during the night. [Details: Page 5.]

Torpedoing of a refugee ship resulted in fatalities to 83 evacuated British children and 210 other persons. [Details: Page 1.]

A neutral Egypt, at least in name, appeared assured for the present following a cabinet reorganization which dropped all members in favor of declaring war on Italy. [Details: Page 1.]

German air raids continued over Britain, following a night of slightly intensified assaults on London. British Royal Air Force bombers continued incessant bombing attacks on German-held channel ports. [Details: Page 4.]

Canadian War Loan Oversubscribed

Ottawa (AP)—Bank of Canada officials said Canada's $300,000,000 war loan, the second money-raising undertaken since the war started, apparently had been well oversubscribed before the closing of subscription books.

Judge Holds 137 For Detroit Trial

DETROIT (AP) — Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson ordered 137 individuals, including former Mayor Richard W. Reading, Duncan C. McCrea, ousted Wayne County Prosecutor, and former police officials held for trial on charges of conspiring to permit the operation of gambling enterprises in Detroit.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Sept. 23, 1940

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
Christian Science Services on Radio	7
Sports Pages	8-9
The Home Forum	10
Our Daily Manna [With Greek Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13-14
Weather	11
Radio Timetable	12
Maine Letter	14
Shopping Column	14
Entertainment Timetable	15
Local Arts and Theater Page	15
The Children's Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

'Fair and Warmer' For Legion Parades

Bright, sunny, warmer and little if any wind was the 100 per cent perfect weather forecast given this morning for the two great parades of the American Legion, tonight and tomorrow.

With Legionnaires standing outside his door in the Federal Building clamoring for the "best he could give them," George B. Noyes, official weather man, rubbed his hands gleefully, and gave the best forecast he has been able to give in a long time. He said it was partial retribution for "turning the skies loose" on Legionnaires during the first moments of their arrivals in Boston, Friday and Saturday.

Legionnaires Open Convention on Serious Note

Delegates representing 1,069,267 vets warned of world gone awry—Take resolute stand.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Warned by President Roosevelt of the new threat to their American liberties, and enlisted by J. Edgar Hoover in a Nation-wide combat against "scheming peddlers of foreign isms," delegates, representing an all-time high membership of 1,069,267 American Legionnaires jammed Boston Arena today for the opening session of their four-day 22nd Annual National Convention.

Simultaneously, delegates heard blunt warning from H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, that defense steps already taken inevitably mean a lower standard of living for Americans.

[Giving dramatic point to Mr. Hoover's remarks was the announcement, soon after he had finished speaking, that he had been called from the meeting because of an explosion in the Government's arsenal at Dover, N. J. This was the fifth explosion in recent weeks in munitions plants turning out defense orders. Leaving the hall with Mr. Hoover was Assistant Secretary of War Robert B. Patterson.]

These somber reminders of a World so awry however, were resolutely denied the privilege of throwing a gloomy hue over the gaieties of the convention. Colors in flags and uniforms were bright and profuse; bands and bugle corps quickened patriotic hearts throughout Boston, a city whose normal population has been advanced by one-third with the presence here of more than 300,000 Legionnaires and families.

To the observer, it was clear that the men who fought the Nation's last war so successfully are not dismayed with present prospects, even though former Allies have fallen and bombs burst hourly over London.

Next Year Vital

As National Commander Raymond J. Kelly reminded the convention delegates today, the Legion has repeatedly pointed out the rising menace during the past

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

By a Staff Photographer

Resolute Delegates Prepare to Grapple With Vital Problems

Funmaking is forgotten when the accredited representatives to the twenty-second annual American Legion convention gather to discuss the state of the Nation and the world. Shown above is the interior of the Boston Arena as the delegates grouped themselves by States for their opening session today. The Legion representatives got down to serious business immediately after roll call.

Willkie Promises Completion Of Columbia River Projects

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate who won national fame as advocating the development of electric power by private enterprise, today pledged that, if elected, the United States Government would carry to prompt completion the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams.

Speaking in the home state of his running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary, who has been one of the Republican Party's leading supporters of these vast power projects, Mr. Willkie defined his views on public power for the first time in the campaign and gave assurance that the electricity developed under Federal control would be provided to domestic and rural users "at the lowest possible rates."

"It seems inconceivable that anyone would suggest that the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams should not be completed, after the United States Government has spent some $270,000,000 in their development," Mr. Willkie declared to an audience which filled to overflowing this city's Civic Auditorium.

"In connection with this great navigation and reclamation project, large quantities of power are developed. This power obviously should be disposed of for the benefit of the public."

Disposal Up to People

Mr. Willkie explained that it was his view as well as that of Senator McNary that the people in the various political subdivisions of Oregon and other States within transmission distance of this project should determine how they wish the power distributed; whether through existing distribution systems municipally or privately owned.

With evident reference to his own experience as President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation in its legal and financial battle with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Willkie advocated that in all instances wherein cities, counties or States desire that the power be sold exclusively through public agencies, "then some appropriate machinery should be set up for determining the fair price to be paid the existing privately owned systems."

But the Republican nominee emphasized that whatever the method of distribution, the great reservoir of cheap power available from Bonneville and Grand Coulee "should be used for the industrial development of the great northwest and to provide domestic and rural users of electricity with their requirements at the lowest possible rates."

Same For TVA

Mr. Willkie has also made it clear that he would apply these same principles to the TVA, just as faithfully as he once sought to see that the far-flung public utilities under his direction were efficiently managed. He would see that TVA was efficiently managed in the interest of the people.

It is his view that it is the right of the voters in any community to determine whether power should be developed under public or private ownership, and that whenever the Federal Government has an investment in power projects it is the Government's duty to control the rates in the public interest.

In passing through Oregon the train was boarded yesterday by Mrs. McNary, who appeared on the train platform with Mr. and Mrs. Willkie at each stop. At Salem, her adopted daughter, Charlotte, presented Mrs. Willkie with a rose bouquet.

In a statement issued on the train, Mr. Willkie noted that his western trip through 11 States had been through territory "which ordinarily is predominantly Democratic." Saying that he had been "amazed and delighted by the crowds" which heard him speak, he added:

"It is only when depression, defeatism and demagogic catchphrases close the minds of men and lead them into the clutches of false philosophies that democracy fails and the doctrines of totalitarianism take over. The people of the United States, whom I have seen on this trip, have convinced me that they do not intend to let that happen here."

Willkie makes foreign affairs main issue: Page 6.

Text of Willkie's speech: Page 6.

Nazi Press Chief Accused In Uruguay 'Column' Plot

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 23 (AP)—Attorney General Luis Alberto Bouzas charged yesterday that Nazi activities in Uruguay—including a plot to turn this Nation into "a German colony of peasants"—were directed by Julio Dalldorf, press attaché of the German Legation.

The formal report on an investigation by Señor Bouzas acknowledged that "legal action" against Herr Dalldorf "is impossible at this time because of his diplomatic status."

The report prompted Foreign Minister Alberto Guani to make public the text of a sharply worded reply of last June to protests by German Minister Otto Langmann against investigation and detention of Germans.

The Foreign Minister's note closed with the assertion that Herr Dalldorf's activities were outside "proper diplomatic spheres" which "necessarily modified the diplomatic status granted to him."

The note expressed official surprise that Herr Dalldorf, holding diplomatic status, was admittedly the head of the Uruguay Nazi organization. The note also promised an "impartial and just investigation of Nazi activities" and added:

"I am surprised to learn that Herr Dalldorf who was presented to the Foreign Office as an official press attaché was chief of one of the organizations dissolved."

Foreign to Uruguay

The reference was to dissolution of Nazi Party organizations, ordered by Minister Langmann after an earlier investigation.

Señor Guani's note referred to Herr Langmann's asserted conception of a minority as created by "association of ideas," saying that "such a conception of foreign minorities is recognized neither by Uruguayan laws nor history." The note went on:

"To admit that foreign diplomatic representatives have rightful facilities to organize and take part in such activities as the Nazi Party is contrary to our institutional organization."

Señor Guani took note of the German Legation's announcement that properties and records of the dissolved Nazi groups had been taken over by the Legation and of the Legation's request of March 6, last, that diplomatic status be conferred on Herr Dalldorf.

Señor Guani said the request was granted March 16 on the explanation that the Legation was enlarging its staff to improve cultural relations between Uruguay and Germany.

The Bouzas report, which already has caused orders for arrest of eight alleged Nazi leaders, again brought to the fore the question of Nazi penetration in this small South American nation which had lain dormant since an official alarm brought the United States cruiser Quincy racing here for a "good will visit" last June.

The 80-page statement by the Attorney General declared the Nazi Party in Uruguay consists of "an ultra-nationalistic racial group whose activities are not comparable to the beneficial cultural and religious organizations of other foreign residents of Uruguay."

Report's Charges

The Bouzas report made the following assertions:

1. There exists in Uruguay a section of the German National Socialist Party united with Germany through the German Legation.
2. In the organization of the Nazi Party, Uruguay is regarded as one district.
3. This party has as one of its objectives the domination of foreign states inspired by the military spirit.
4. The Nazi organization in Uruguay is a political party with an ultra-nationalistic and a racial basis and for these reasons does not compare with other cultural, beneficial and religious organizations sponsored by foreign residents.
5. All members of the party are united in absolute obedience to a Führer to whom they owe complete fidelity through a district chief.
6. The directors of the Uruguayan organization are named directly from Germany.
7. Teachers in German schools in Uruguay are named in Germany by a section of the Nazi Party devoted to foreign activities.
8. It has been verified that in interior schools, National Socialist festivities are observed and the students taught to worship the Führer and instructed in Nazi beliefs and rites.
9. German Nazis conducted an intensive personal newspaper and radio campaign and operated an office especially designed to influence the Uruguayan press.
10. There exists a plan of attack on Uruguay prepared by one of the accused (those under arrest) and there exists in attached documents (these are secret) almost complete evidence that the plan proposed was accepted.
11. The plan contains measures to make Uruguay function as a Germany colony of peasants, the plans being similar to Germany's methods used in connection with recent European conquests.
12. Herr Dalldorf holds at the same time the position of chief of the Nazi Party in Uruguay and press attaché of the German legation. The latter position provides a diplomatic status which impedes the initiation of legal steps against Herr Dalldorf.

Torpedoing Of Child Ship Stirs Protest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today characterized the torpedoing of a British refugee ship with the loss of many lives as "a most dastardly act."

Commenting on the disaster fatal to 83 children being brought to Canada, Mr. Hull said: "I am sure there will be no division of opinion in this country that it was a most dastardly act."

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Sinking of a British refugee ship with a loss of 293 persons, 83 of them children enroute to Canada, stirred the British people today and brought headlines denouncing Germany in the London press.

The Government waited until yesterday to announce the sinking of almost a week ago to give welfare workers opportunity to notify the children's parents in London, Liverpool, and Middlesex after survivors were brought to a northern port of England.

[Official German sources, describing the story as designed to get the United States into the war, declaring that no passenger ship, identifiable as such had been torpedoed by any German U-boat or plane either within or outside the announced blockade.]

The ship, her name undisclosed, was torpedoed 600 miles west of England and sank in a stormy sea within 20 minutes after she was attacked at 10 p. m. Sept. 17, the announcement said.

Of 406 men, women, and children aboard, only 113 were brought back by a warship which reached the scene. The stories they told indicated many perished in the explosion of the torpedo. Scores more were swept from lifeboats in a stormy sea, or succumbed to injuries and exposure.

Heavy Seas

"Tragic circumstances" defeated elaborate safety precautions, the communiqué said, in telling of the heavy seas, intense cold and sleet.

Geoffrey Shakespeare, Chairman of the Children's Overseas Reception Board organizing the removal of English children, called the disaster "another example of the barbarous methods associated with Nazi Germany."

The Government said the children, from 5 to 15 years old, were the first lost in child removals that have taken 3,000 others to safety. Another evacuee ship was reported torpedoed last August, but all 320 children aboard were saved.

The London Daily Telegraph said: "While the world will be shocked by this deed without name, it must also be startled into a clearer, fuller realization of what the Nazi code of conduct allows and what domination of the world by Nazi power would mean for extinction not only of human freedom, but of human decency."

The Times called the sinking "criminal," and added "the German way of warfare knows no restraint of conscience."

Tally of Survivors

Survivors, included 13 children, 18 women, and 82 men—the latter including members of the crew that had numbered 251.

Miss E. M. Day, chief escort of the children, describing the event, said:

"I was in my cabin when I heard an explosion. I dashed to the children's quarters and found them still asleep. Each child had a life belt. An officer shouted to the children to hurry on deck, and we started with the children behaving magnificently.

"We clambered into a lifeboat, but it had shipped much water, and its rudder was gone. . . . We saw many other small boats. The children were singing."

British Demand Raid Retaliation; Asia Showdown?

Japanese invasion of Indo-China likely to bring joint Anglo-American action.

Public urges bombing of German civilians as Government calls for new heroism.

By the Associated Press

Japanese Navy and Army units were reported in Tokyo to have begun entering French Indo-China under the terms of an agreement, announced simultaneously in Tokyo and at Vichy, France, providing for "special facilities" in French Indo-China.

Despite announcement of the agreement, reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China indicated that French forces were preparing to resist any further encroachments following a border incident between French and Japanese troops last night.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State today condemned Japan's invasion of French Indo-China and announced he would make a personal inquiry into the question of the unusually large current airplane shipments to Thailand, frequently termed a Japanese satellite.

Although there is reason to believe that the Administration prefers to make no announcement of current Anglo-American "Pacific defense" talks until after the Nov. 5 election, State Department circles feel that the latest Japanese move is rapidly forcing a Far Eastern showdown.

It is recalled that Secretary Hull, recently warned Japan that any move into French Indo-China would have an unfavorable effect upon public opinion in the United States. Although the reply of the Japanese Government has not yet been released, it is reported the present invasion is the work of the highly independent Japanese Army, rather than of Tokyo.

Two Trump Cards

While the State Department has made many previous protests to Japan and has seen them ignored, many well-informed persons here told that there is a limit to the retreats which this country and the British are prepared to make and that the Anglo-American combination has several trump cards left to play.

The first of these, and one which seems to be rapidly nearing realization, is a new Anglo-American agreement, somewhat similar to the one recently reached in the Atlantic, which would permit the United States Navy and Air Force to use Great Britain's Pacific and Indian Ocean naval-air bases. This, it is believed here, would bring Japan up against the hard fact of an American navy whose bases would completely ring Japan's present sphere of action.

The second unused Anglo-Amer-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 23—While Britain, and especially London, has suffered the third successive week end of fierce and indiscriminate bombing, the British Government marked the week end by a new call on the heroism of the civilian population. It urged a continuation of work, business, and all necessary services after air-raid sirens have sounded and until imminent danger overhead is signalled by watchers.

How have Britons reacted to this appeal to face still greater dangers? How do defenseless civilians feel when, after two weeks of terrible destruction of life and property, their Government, instead of offering them respite or escape, demands even less thought for personal safety and more for industrial production figures?

Everything indicates the British people are ready and able to draw again and again on the deep wells of their courage to keep the war machine running at full speed, but there is also increasing evidence of the strength of public feeling which holds that the British people can be expected to continue to suffer such an onslaught upon themselves only if similar retaliatory measures are taken against German civilians, notably residents of Berlin.

Confident of Power

"We can outlast German civilians every time in a straight fight," one hears it said by the Man in the Street. But the present concentration of the might of the German Air Force mainly on London compared with the Royal Air Force's nightly hammering of German invasion forces on the French, Belgian, Netherlands, Danish and Norwegian coasts is not considered a fair battle by the average Cockney who has been bombed out of his East End home.

Many ordinary folks believe that the only way to defeat the Germans is by treating them as they have treated others.

Others argue that it is poor consolation for Londoners, after nights of terror, to be told on the radio that British bombers have been "blasting" the ports and airfields of France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Norway.

It does not require much imagination to realize that although the primary achievement of these raids is to dislocate enemy invasion plans, the inevitable accompaniment is to subject the friendly people of those countries, and not the Germans, to the terror of night raiding such as London is experiencing.

Press Joins Plea

Leave the German invasion force to the British Navy, Army, and fighter planes and get bombs into

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Egyptian Premier Invokes Martial Law but Avoids War

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 23 (AP)—Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha, heading a newly reorganized Cabinet committed against a declaration of war on Italy, proclaimed martial law throughout Egypt today in a new step to redouble defense preparations.

Despite the fact that Italian invading troops already have driven a spearhead 60 miles into Egyptian territory, the new Cabinet announced itself in favor of little more than intensive defense.

The Cabinet—reduced from 14 members to 10—has the same members as the last with the exception of four Saadist Party members who resigned because of the Government's refusal to comply with their Party's demand for an immediate declaration of war.

The two most powerful parties in Egyptian politics—the Saadists (Nationalists who broke away from the Nationalist Party several years ago) and the Wafdists (Nationalists)—now are not represented in the Cabinet.

The Wafdists withdrew because they wanted British assurance of complete withdrawal from Egypt after the war and the Saadists because they wanted an immediate declaration of war against Italy.

The Premier's policy of not declaring war was based on the view that Italian troops now occupy only a strip of desert along the Mediterranean, and this does not yet constitute a threat to Egyptian independence.

From Alexandria, meanwhile, Reuters (British news agency) reported that an eye-witness said he had seen heavy damage at the village of Sidi Barrani, now occupied by Italian troops, when the British detonated land mines they had planted.

Sidi Barrani, on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt about 60 miles inside the Libyan-Egyptian border, had been reported by the British, in a week-end communiqué, to have been raided by bombers which attacked the airdrome and troop positions. Fascist forces were believed to be using the village as a base of operations.

The British also reported an Italian attempt to bomb the naval base at Alexandria, Sept. 21, but said raiders were driven off by antiaircraft fire. A Fascist raid on Haifa, an oil port in Palestine, killed 32 persons and injured 68 Sept. 21. The victims were reported to be Arabs.

Air Attacks

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP)—Italian and British bombing planes have attacked each other's ground forces in the Battle of Africa for the second successive day, the Italian High Command reported today.

While the British were bombarding the Libyan ports of Bengasi and Bardia, the communiqué said, Italian air patrols attacked British mechanized units in Egypt, particularly bombing Mersa Matruh. That is the Fascists' next objective to the east, where the British were reported strongly entrenched.

The High Command announced a British cruiser was torpedoed from a plane while warships were shelling Italian troops on the Egyptian coast last week and later sunk.

Malta and Aden were reported to have been bombed again.

[Italian planes raiding Haifa, Palestine oil port, killed 32 persons and injured 68 yesterday afternoon, British general headquarters at Cairo reported tonight.]

President Puts Draft System In Hands of State Governors

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had asked the 48 Governors to organize the selective service system in their States and to recommend to him at once persons to be appointed State draft directors and members of local boards.

The request to the Governors went out in identical, registered airmail letters, which said:

"The procurement and training of our manpower under proper administration, fairly and without fear or favor, is undoubtedly the most important single factor in our entire program of national defense. I ask your every help."

The letters were dispatched after Mr. Roosevelt had conferred last night with Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Frederick Osborn, Chairman of a special committee of six, which the President named Saturday to help co-ordinate plans for the draft.

The President enclosed in each of the 48 letters a copy of his proclamation, setting Oct. 16 as the day for men in the 21 to 36 age bracket to register. He suggested that the State Executives issue similar proclamations. From the registrants 400,000 men will be picked promptly for a year's military training.

Confident of Many Volunteers

Expressing confidence that many thousands of patriotic citizens would offer their services, the Chief Executive made it plain they would receive no compensation, except for clerical help. He proposed that the Governors draw upon state and local employees and said he thought state employment services and public welfare agencies would be particularly helpful to local boards.

"A favorable and intelligent public opinion," he said, "based on a just and impartial administration of this most important defense measure, can be more effective in securing proper and effective administration of the law than the penalties written into the statute."

A date for registration in American territories and possessions has not yet been fixed. Mr. Early said it probably would be set soon and that similar letters would go to their chief executives and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Two New Defense Steps

In two steps toward revitalizing America's defense, President Roosevelt appointed a six-man advisory committee Saturday to help co-ordinate plans for conscription of manpower and approved a proposal for formation of the office of Undersecretary of War—a proposal which would establish new controls for the Army's vast procurement program.

In addition, he disclosed that employment in the Nation's vital aircraft industry had more than trebled since December, 1938, that the greatest percentage gain had been in 29 interior States, and that he expected the greater future advances in that same area.

Four members of the Advisory Committee have been helping with plans for the draft—whose director probably will be named next week—ever since conscription legislation was brought before Congress. They are:

Frederick Osborn of New York, who was in charge of Red Cross work with the American Army in France in the World War, is active in sociological work, and for the past month has been a consultant of the Budget Bureau.

Col. William H. Draper, Jr., of New York, who is a reserve officer and specialist on selective service.

Floyd W. Reeves, University of Chicago professor, who has been serving recently as an executive assistant to the National Defense Commission.

Joseph P. Harris, Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and an advisor to the Defense Commission on administrative matters.

The new men are Channing H. Tobias of New York, director of Negro work for the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., and Wayne Coy of Delphi, Ind., Assistant Federal Security Administrator.

Waiting for Agreement

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said he would "guess" that the director of conscription would be appointed next week. The President, he said, "has just been waiting for all concerned, I think, to reach an agreement."

Maj. Gen. Allen Gullion, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been regarded in Washington as the man most likely to get the job.

Figures which Mr. Roosevelt received from Secretary Morgenthau, who advised that he got them in turn from the manufacturers, showed that the aviation industry had 31,200 people on the pay rolls in December, 1938, 65,400 a year later, and 110,400 in August, 1940.

The tier of states from Maine to Florida and the three Pacific Coast States still employ the bulk of workers in aviation plants. But in the States lying between, employment rose from 2,200 in December, 1938, to 4,400 in December, 1939, and to 10,500 last month.

In Less Vulnerable Sites

There have been frequent indications that the Administration was desirous of locating new defense facilities, where it was practical, in the interior and away from the more vulnerable seaboards.

"The President told me to tell you," Mr. Early remarked to reporters, "that it is in this area that the biggest gains from now on will be made in the aircraft industry.

"You all know that these are the big agricultural 'bread basket' States, and they have raised objections to the concentration of defense plants and industrial plants on the seaboards because it was taking the young men away from the states and their homes and adding them to spots already congested."

Mr. Morgenthau's statistics were superimposed on a map, which showed that in California, Oregon and Washington, aircraft plants had expanded employment from 13,100 at the end of 1938 to 29,000 at the close of 1939, to 48,000 in August, 1940. The comparative record of Atlantic Coast States showed advances from 15,000 to 32,000 to 51,900.

The latter states include all of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida.

Qualified

Wide World

Maj. Gen. Allen Gullion

May be named head of National Draft Board by President. General Gullion is the Army's Judge Advocate General.

Two Bills Face Filibuster Threat in Congress' Last Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The threat of a filibuster to force action on the Walter Logan bill at this session of Congress may have as its first victim the Ramspeck bill to bring 200,000 federal workers under civil service.

Congress entered today what may be the final week of a nine-month session Senators and Representatives hope to adjourn or recess by Saturday night. The House considered the final deficiency appropriation bill carrying funds for departments that underestimated their expenditures and odds and ends not appropriated for in earlier bills. The Senate took up the vexed question of what to do in the face of the filibuster threat by two Lame-Duck Senators, Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and William H. King (D) of Utah, both strong anti-New Deal spokesmen.

Meanwhile, Senate and House conferees considered terms by which they might reconcile differences over widely differing versions of the proposed excess profits tax bill, and on Wednesday, House Democrats will hold a caucus to elect a majority leader to replace Sam Rayburn.

Aimed at Bureaucracy

The situation on the Walter-Logan bill is highly complicated. It has been developing over the past two years. A group of Senators, alarmed by the apparent encroachment on executive authority by the growing number of administrative agencies which are declared to have the power of "judge, jury and prosecutor" drew up a drastic measure now known as the Walter-Logan bill.

It slipped through the Senate without a roll-call while leaders were thinking about other matters. When they found out what they had passed they recalled the measure to be reconsidered. The bill was brought up in the house and there passed. The question now is whether the Senate will have a chance to vote on the measure again this term. If it does not vote on it, the whole matter must start afresh with the next Congress, and all progress so far in the past two years will go for nothing.

Exactly the same situation faces the Ramspeck bill. After great efforts this bill passed the House. It is accepted that it will pass the Senate if it can be brought to a vote. The question is, whether it can reach a vote in the days remaining. A motion to take up the measure is now pending and must be disposed of before the Senate can take up other business.

Faces Another Danger

The Ramspeck bill faces another danger besides the threat of a filibuster from the Burke-King forces. Its opponents in the House were not able to block its passage but they were able to insert an amendment to bar civil service standing to employees from States whose quotas of federal workers—allocated on a population basis—are filled. The Senate Committee rejected this amendment as having nothing to do with the desire for civil service reform. But when it goes to conference a bitter fight may develop.

Thus the bill—which many observers consider one of the most important as it is certainly one of the biggest civil service advances in generations—has two obstacles to overcome: first, to get Senate passage, and then to get House acceptance in the revised form. This obstacle race, like other obstacle races, must be run in a limited period of time.

The drastic nature of the Walter-Logan bill has brought it much criticism. Last February the Brookings Institution issued a study on Federal administration strongly attacking it. It declared that it would impose too rigid a set of restrictions on federal agencies, which are widely diverse in their character. In trying to correct the situation, the authors declared, an ever worse situation might be caused by the bill.

Might Do Harm in Some Places

The same position is taken by members of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure. Dean Acheson, a member of the group, in a recent address before the American Bar Association, emphasized the need for careful study and separate approach to the work of scores of Federal agencies, many of whose jobs is above reproach, but all of whom would find their work regulated and rulings subjected to a greater degree of judicial review under the pending bill.

The Administration is strongly hostile to the Walter-Logan bill. If the advocates filibuster for it, the session may end without any further constructive work done. Thrown out among other bills will be the Ramspeck measure, which has many secret enemies who want to use patronage for all it is worth in the current and coming elections.

The Administration is trying to prevent the Walter-Logan bill from coming to a vote. Advocates demand that it do so. One result is likely to be a last-minute vote that in neither case will be positive in result. If it passes, the President will probably veto it. If it fails to pass, the vote is likely to come so late that it will block other legislation.

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What Part If Any Is Played by WPA in Political Scene?

Following is one of a series of pro-and-con articles by notable Democratic and Republican leaders on selected political topics, prepared by the Associated Press. Neither side has seen the other's article and there will be no rebuttal.

Democratic View

By Paul V. McNutt

Federal Security Administrator

WASHINGTON—The WPA was founded in the belief that work is better than a dole. Most Americans still think so.

But there is another equally good reason for a public works program, and that is that there are a great many things that need to be done to build up the nation.

It is necessary that there be an extensive public works program in America. This is so whether there is unemployment or full employment. It is only good sense, however, to speed up and extend this program at a time when there are many men who cannot be absorbed into private employment.

During the past few years the public works and construction schedules have been telescoped with the result that building programs in some parts of the country have been set ahead several years.

This is all to the good. We get the improvements sooner than they would otherwise be available and we extend employment at a time when it is most needed.

Magnified Magnitude

This is all to the good. We get the improvements sooner than they would otherwise be available and we extend employment at a time when it is most needed.

The truth is, however, that the magnitude of the recent public works program is more apparent than real. What has happened is a proper and necessary transfer of much of the public improvement work from local to a federal tax basis. In this way relief has been afforded to local communities and the public has derived a third major benefit from the WPA program.

There has been much criticism of the WPA from quarters unsympathetic with the administration. It is said that the expenditure of public funds and the increase in the public debt has weakened the nation so that we are the less prepared to incur the expenses of national defense.

The truth is that exactly the opposite is the case. Our strength or weakness in the face of an international crisis such as the one we are now facing has nothing to do with the local, internal debt of the nation. It has a great deal to do with our industrial productivity, the skill and morale of our workers and the physical and tangible equipment which can be utilized for defense purposes.

In days of motorized armies it should not require much argument to demonstrate that we are in a much stronger position by reason of the $4,000,000,000 investment during the past seven years in paved highways and streets. Nor is it difficult to understand how valuable are the results of the $4,000,000,000 invested in flood control, reclamation, rivers and harbors and power dams.

Thankful for Dams

It has been only a few weeks since the non-partisan defense commission demanded from the congress appropriations for an additional dam in the Tennessee valley. We should be thankful for the ones we already have.

Men are assets. They are assets because of the useful work they can do. So long as there are men in America who are able to work but unable to find jobs, a WPA program is essential to our welfare. So long as there are public improvements necessary, it is required for our security. And the greater the threat to that security, the greater the need for public works.

The idea of a systematic program of public works to help regulate employment and to obtain needed improvements at a time when they would otherwise be neglected is new to most people and it takes time for them to comprehend its signfiicance. But when the public has thoroughly grasped the advantages of the WPA, it will be regarded as one of the greatest contributions of the administration to modern political economy.

Republican View

By J. William Ditter

Representative from Pennsylvania and Member House WPA Investigating Committee

WASHINGTON—Politics in relief and federal employment agencies again raises its ugly head in this election year 1940, as it did in 1936 and 1938.

With the opening of the campaign, July WPA rolls began to mount. Each successive week showed progressive increases, the total for the month reaching 69,-000. And this was in the face of increased industrial activity and announcements from the Department of Labor that private employment was expanding.

Notwithstanding vast appropriations for defense resulting in many new jobs, relief rolls continued to increase in August and remain at virtually the same high level. Under the Hatch Act, persons receiving incomes from the Federal Government are debarred from political activity. There is nothing in the law to prevent government agencies padding the relief rolls for political support.

Record of Extravagance

New Deal relief is a standing record of scandal and extravagance. Congressional investigations, dominated by Democratic members, have exposed the unscrupulous exploitation of the needy on WPA rolls in a dozen States. Since 1933 the Federal Government has expended more than $15,000,000,000 for relief. During each of the last two years the total cost of relief was nearly three times that in 1933, yet the number of persons receiving relief payments in the latter years was actually less than in 1933.

The inefficiency of the relief system, the billions wasted on frivolous and unnecessary projects is only equalled by the futile attempts of the Administration to reduce unemployment. During seven years of the New Deal 18 per cent of the labor force of the nation has been unemployed, as compared with an annual average of 7.2 per cent during the 12 years, 1921-32 period under Republicans, a period with two depressions.

No Republican, no American, favors permitting those who are unemployed through no fault of their own to suffer. But practical experience has demonstrated that with federal assistance the states and local communities can administer relief more equitably and more reasonably than when it is distributed by a vast federal machine. This federal machine has great political power, however, and nothing will induce the New Deal to relinquish control over relief expenditures.

Like Position Elsewhere

The administration attitude toward relief is similar to its position on other subjects. Relief is treated as an end in itself, rather than as a temporary measure against the time when every willing worker shall have a real job. If you do not believe in the form of political relief from Washington, the New Dealers proclaim you are opposed to relief—you would let the unemployed starve. It is a favorite New Deal subterfuge that passes for argument—if you object to a radical or wasteful method of achieving a desirable objective, you are opposed to the objective itself.

Relief is a present necessity and will continue to be until the situation which requires this artificial system is cured. This cannot be done by wasteful spending of borrowed money. It can be accomplished by a restoration of the balanced economic life of the nation. The New Deal experiments, influenced by a group of radical thinkers about the Executive, have stalled investment and industrial activity. Capital has been frightened into hiding and business intimidated by administration antagonism and the arbitrary rule of Washington bureaucrats.

Problems Are Interrelated

The solution of the unemployment problem, the burden of relief, the restoration of industrial activity, and prosperity for the farmer, are all closely related questions which must be worked out, not as isolated interests, but as one. Once the handicaps the New Deal has placed in the way of business are removed, there will be a revival of activity which will supply jobs for those in forced idleness and those on relief. Republicans are utterly opposed to the philosophy of the New Deal which sees this country stalled on the dead center at the peak of its expansion. Republicans are positive optimists on the future possibilities of the nation.

The demand today is for a change of atmosphere and attitude in Washington. Government should be the umpire and should not attempt to be the general manager of the nation's business. A vast reservoir of private capital only awaits reasonable security in investment. Billions of this capital is needed for plant expansion and renewals that have been awaiting more favorable relations with government.

When agriculture and industry, the capitalist and the laborer, can work harmoniously with Washington once more for the general welfare, the need for relief will be largely eliminated and unemployment will be reduced to a minimum.

Elliott Roosevelt Entering Air Work

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, is reporting to the Air Corps in Washington today, and, he said he will remain in the service "for whatever length of time they want me."

He will hold a Captain's commission in the Air Corps Reserve and go on active duty.

Elliott, who is reporting for duty on his thirtieth birthday, has applied for a commission in Washington.

Interviewed as he arrived here to join members of the Presidential family in celebrating the eighty-sixth anniversary of the Chief Executive's mother, Elliott said that he once held a private pilot's license. He took a civilian flying course in California about 1933, when he was aviation editor for the Hearst chain of newspapers. For two years he was Vice-President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

New York Limits Pictures

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—In a defense measure, the city has prohibited the taking of photographs from all bridges under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department without an official permit and a Department escort. Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine ordered a heavy 24-hour guard of the bridges.

Authors' Group Promises Aid To Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's bid for an unprecedented third term has the backing of two dozen authors and playwrights, most of whose pens have produced nationally known works.

They offered their support to the Chief Executive at a picnic yesterday at Mrs. Roosevelt's Valkill Cottage on the family estate.

Ten, and perhaps 11, of them will participate in a Democratic Women's Day radio program Friday night to be financed by the Democratic National Committee.

Marc Connelly, writer and producer, told reporters he thought every one of the group agreed with him that Wendell L. Willkie was not qualified for the Presidency, and that Mr. Roosevelt was the only person who should be Chief Executive for the next four years.

"We're all frightened of Mr. Willkie's performance," he said. "I can't see him as anything except an actor not giving a very good character role. I don't think he's got the qualifications."

In addition to Mr. Connelly, those who will make brief talks on the air Friday are Edna Ferber, Robert Sherwood, Alice Duer Miller, Frank Sullivan, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Hervey Allen, Rex Stout, Elmer Rice, Katherine Hepburn and possibly James Thurber.

Miss Hepburn, the movie star, who also has done some writing, flew up from New York in a seaplane which alighted in the Hudson River behind the Roosevelt home.

Officials of an air service at near-by Poughkeepsie said the seaplane was unable to reach the shore, and the actress pulled off shoes and stockings and waded in.

Others present at the picnic were Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, Sidney Kingsley, William Saroyan, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Thyra Samter Winslow, Rollin Kirby, Morris Ernst, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Thornton Wilder, Franklin P. Adams, John Gunther and Beatrice Kaufman, wife of George S. Kaufman.

Violinist Wins Symphony Prize

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23 (AP)—Antoni Van der Voort, violinist and music teacher of Santa Barbara, Calif., yesterday was named the winner of a $1,000 prize offered by the St. Louis Symphony Society for an original symphony work by an American citizen.

Mr. Van der Voort's composition, "Sinfonietta," was selected from nearly 200 scores submitted in the nation-wide contest.

The composer, born in Holland but now an American citizen, served as concert master in various European orchestras before coming to the United States in 1909. He played in the violin section of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for six years.

Judges of the contest were Vladimir Golschmann, Conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; Rudolf Ganz, President of the Chicago Musical College, and Eugene Goossens, Conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Golschmann will present Mr. Van der Voort's winning composition during the coming symphony season.

Flood Dams Planned For Mexican State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A brigade of Federal engineers is scheduled to arrive here soon for exploratory studies and reports on the series of small dams to be constructed in the State. A sum of 100,000 pesos, about $20,300, has been set aside by the Federal Government for the work; the State itself will supply a like amount.

Nuevo Leon's Governor, Gen. Bonifacio Salinas Leal, has been working to get aid in a project to build small dams here for some months. The Governor is convinced that a great dam, whose difficulties both as to engineering and finance make the Government slow to consider it, is not needed so much as many small dams, to take care of various limited farming sections in the State.

General Salinas Leal feels that many farming losses can be averted, and crops improved, by the simple process of impounding flood waters during rains along many small streams, and using the water during the ensuing dry months.

German-Americans Return To School After 'Insult'

HACKENSACK, N. J. (AP)—International affairs were back to normal in Hackensack High School ranks Sept. 21, after three children had abruptly severed relations during a speech which they considered an insult to their German homeland.

Mrs. Peter Schmidt, wife of a German Consulate official in New York and mother of the children, sent them back and expressed her regret over the incident to the Principal, Boutelle Lowe. She said they "had acted as children on the impulse to get away from what had hurt their feelings."

Textile Study Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Capacity enrollment, addition of three new members to the faculty, and observance of Dr. R. B. Burgess' twenty-sixth consecutive year as President, constituted features of the opening of Textile Industrial Institute's thirtieth annual session here.

Huge Canadian Apple 'Bowl' Finds Planned Control a Help

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KELOWNA, British Columbia—In this Okanagan Valley, one of the empire's largest orchards, Canada is attempting its most advanced experiments in planned economics. With the huge apple industry as its laboratory this country is trying to achieve centralized control along with the preservation of private initiative.

A committee of three men has been given absolute control of the fruit industry, which is the British empire's largest source of apples. Without the consent of this committee no man may sell an apple. Every apple sold must move through the machinery authorized by the committee. It is a dictatorship, but established on a democratic base. If the growers do not approve of this local government's operations, they can elect a new one, just as they change the provincial and national governments.

Private Initiative

Private initiative and enterprise are preserved because the grower of the best apples gets the highest price. The man who works his soil best gets the largest crops and hence the greatest returns. But no matter what he grows, every grower will get some return out of the new deal. The income from all the various grades of apples is to be pooled, so that every man will receive the same per box for the same quality and variety of fruit.

This arrangement was implemented by a Federal Government order under its War Measures Act It is established as an emergency measure to prevent threatened disaster to the whole fruit industry. Normally the industry sells a quarter of its output to Britain, and Britain has stopped buying The impending surplus of apples, with the largest crop on record, would have produced chaos if the Government had not stepped in.

It has taken two measures to save the industry. It will underwrite 1,750,000 boxes itself, though no one here knows what it will do with them. And, secondly, it has prevented all possibility of price-cutting and competition among the growers by the new iron-clad control system.

Price-Cutting Disastrous

This is the final development of a process which has been under way here for many years. This valley was settled by some of the best people in Canada, many of them with means, all of them individualists who came here to get away from the regimentation of cities. This is the last place in the world where one would expect socialistic ideas to flourish.

Yet, year by year, the men of the valley have been building their industry more and more along lines of control and regulation not on any theoretical basis but simply because they had to. Uncontrolled price-cutting, a scramble for markets, was making profit impossible for any but a few fortunate enough to make the first sales.

Thus it was here that Canada's first attempt at marketing legislation was made. This valley might be called the cradle of all the extensive marketing legislation now applied not alone to fruit but to wheat, cheese, milk, fish and other natural products through various Federal and provincial statutes. It was only this autumn, however, that the experiment was brought to finality with the vesting of complete powers in a central committee.

Control Seen Entrenched

This is done as a war measure, but no one here believes that control can end with the war. A few years ago the valley was rife with argument between those who believed in control and those who still believed in individual price competition. Now no one thinks of returning to the old system. The opinion in favor of the control principle is as unanimous as anything can be in public affairs. The only argument is over the administration of the present powers.

The empire's largest apple industry has control but it lacks prosperity. This is not the fault of the control system, since conditions were worse before it began. It is the result of the public's refusal to pay more for apples. Here the growers are attempting to hang on, to maintain their orchards, in the hope that better times will come. While some parts of Canada have chopped down their orchards, the Okonagan has increased its output until this year it will produce nearly 6,000,000 boxes, a record. New orchards are starting to bear every year but a saturation point has been reached at last—not much more land or irrigation water.

At the moment there is no money in growing apples. A man can hardly make a living at present prices and production costs, and a few more years of these conditions undoubtedly would ruin the industry, force many growers to uproot their trees. The control system now in force is designed to "freeze" the situation, distribute returns as fairly as possible and thus hold the industry together during difficult times, until peace opens up new markets.

After-the-War View

When the war is over the Federal Government's emergency powers will lapse, and the present control system will be repealed. Then it will be necessary, the growers feel, to establish it permanently by concurrent Federal and Provincial legislation.

Meanwhile imports from America have hit part of this valley hard. This summer the peach growers looked forward to reasonable prices, but just as their peaches were ripening, 50 cars of American peaches rolled in, smashing the market. No one here can grow peaches at the price charged for the American imports and today there is poverty among the small farmers who depend on peaches for a living. Their plight has become so well known that strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Federal Government to curb American imports next year during the period of local production.

There is a school of thought in Canada which holds that if a Canadian farm industry cannot compete with American imports it should perish. This principle has never been applied to the Canadian economy which is based on high industrial tariffs. The growers argue that if they must pay high for their manufactured goods instead of buying them cheaply in the United States, they should be protected in the price of their own produce, sold in Canada.

Sweden's Industrial Cartel Aids Soviet Trade Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Difficulties arising from trade between a capitalist state and a totalitarian have been partially solved in Sweden through the establishment of a trading "cartel" composed of the country's seven big ironworks.

Through this machinery, Sweden has recently agreed to a 75,000,000-crown annual trade exchange with Soviet Russia, and to a 70,000,000 crown two-year loan to the Soviet at 4½ per cent. [The crown is worth about 45.37 cents at current quotations.]

This agreement, which is one of the most significant commercial developments in Scandinavia since the invasion of Norway, is expected to be extended for a period of 13 years.

The immediate Swedish gain is expected to be felt in employment, a problem likely to become more acute with the release soon of more than 400,000 men mobilized since April 9.

Building Boom Imminent

Furthermore, large Russian requests for railway material will necessitate considerable factory enlargements, and a building boom is seen to be imminent.

Sweden will also soon gain vital oil supplies. It claims big reserves, but only 5,000 tons are arriving across the Reich from Rumania monthly, and other sources are cut off.

Russian supplies are expected to increase confidence in the Swedish defense in addition to ameliorating agricultural and civil conditions. Sweden is about to conform to the majority of Europeans in rationing bread, slaughtering cattle, so Swedes are satisfied to learn the Russian cereals and cattlecake are due.

Sweden's steel industry, considered one of the best in the world, is also expected to find some benefit in filling orders for Russia's Third-Year Plan.

Proposed Increases

The plan provides for a 125 per cent increase of the production of machinery, a 32 per cent increase in locomotives, 53 per cent in coaches, 44 per cent in traffic, and a 52 per cent goods increase between 1937 and 1942, also 6,000 miles of new rail lines. The fact that Russia has agreed to release a portion of her virtual world monopoly of manganese under the terms of the pact indicates that a brisk exchange with Swedish steel goods is expected.

While these benefits are derived solely from the trade aspects of the agreement, there is considerable speculation over the political terms, if any.

No political negotiations were announced in connection with the signing of the treaty, although a hint that there might have been some was seen when the Swedish Defense Minister, Per Edvin Skoild mentioned at Gothenburg recently that Swedish Communist activity had hampered the Moscow talks. Observers have pointed out that Soviet diplomacy shows that the U. S. S. R. rarely concludes a commercial treaty without a complementary political agreement.

Even the Swedish press suggests it connotes easing of the Soviet anti-Finnish propaganda campaign and consequent greater safety of the northeast Swedish frontier. It is argued that Russia would hardly conclude a big long-term agreement if it were intending immediately to threaten a country so closely related, strategically and historically, to Sweden as is Finland. On the contrary it is likewise debatable that the possibility of Swedish aid to Finland is weakened by the fact that the Swedish metal industries are becoming so closely tied to the Soviet, while the military efficiency of the Leningrad military district which extends from Estonia to Murmansk would be strengthened by the Swedish railway equipment.

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Hollywood As Seen By Young Reporter

All the world at some time or other seems to turn up on Hollywood Boulevard, just as Mr. World used to on the Rue de la Paix in Paris. Here is the film-capital impression of a young reporter, fresh from the Midwest, by way of Boston:

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, California

So—this is Hollywood.

On this first visit to the world's Glamour Town shots of everything from the days of Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor in "Seventh Heaven" to "Gone With the Wind" flashed across our mental screens.

"Of course, there will be so many movie stars about the streets," we thought, "especially our favorites, such as Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, William Powell, and James Stewart and . . . and . . . that we will just have to be impolite and gawk."

Yes, this is Hollywood. But where are the stars? And the glamour?

One of us said, "They (C. G., M. L., W. P., J. S., and . . .) always wear smoked glasses. It's an effort at incognito or something." But we had on smoked glasses. "Maybe that's why these folks in that Indiana car are staring at us so hard. I guess I'm Hedy Lamarr and you're Charles Boyer or Joe E. Brown, huh?"

So sorry, Indiana.

Of course, we got pretty close to fame over at Grauman's Chinese Theater, the one we had read about, where lots of stars have left their foot and hand prints and names (even Barrymore's profile!) in the concrete walk outside the theater. Obviously "they" had been there some time. Could they be inside? It's worth a try.

The theater is lovely. That is the carpets are so thick one sinks down in them at least an inch and a half. And there are stars, but unless it's a big premiere night, they're only on the screen. In fact Grauman's is just like any other American theater (except for the carpets and the Chinese statues standing about); indeed it has a double feature!

Still No Stars

Still no stars. And this is Hollywood. "Hungry? The Brown Derby's just down the street, Vine Street off Hollywood Boulevard. Stars have to eat. We'll be sure to strike gold there."

Such a crowd. Had to wait for a table. We thought someone, extra special, must be there: Greta Garbo or Mickey Rooney. But no, the folks seemed to be from Illinois, Ohio, Texas, and New York. There were stars—in caricature on the walls. But we concentrated on French fries and steak. "No, it wasn't expensive—that is, too expensive."

But things were getting desperate. Couldn't something be done to locate somebody who had once been in the movies? We were willing to take anything. Then someone had a nice idea, "What about your press card? It was worth a try. This story was suddenly decided upon—one of those "spot" stories, that is on the spot.

Publicity does wonders—in Hollywood. It's an open sesame—or it was. From that decision Hollywood began to open up.

We got a good 30-minute glimpse, for instance, of Madeleine Carroll in Paramount's new technicolor picture, dated for release sometime next January. It is Producer - Director Edward H. Griffith's long-hoped-for picture, one of his own beloved Virginia. At present he's calling it "Virginia," though our guide thought it might eventually be changed to "Carry Me Back."

Yes, there was Mr. Griffith. There was the interior of an old Southern mansion. There was a picture of "Stonewall Elliott," an ancestor, for purposes of this picture, of Fred MacMurray. And there was Madeleine Carroll in some shots with Paramount's promise of a new male sensation, Sterling Hayden. Despite their makeup for technicolor, which is ghastly enough, the two pleased us. "Yes, Madeleine Carroll is as pretty as she appears in the films." But we think America will go for Young Hayden, an Easterner who has sailed the Seven Seas and who last fall was forced to desert his schooner, the former Aldebaran, built for ex-Kaiser Wilhelm before 1914, after it had been damaged in a storm off Cape Hatteras. He, Mr. Hayden, not the ex-Kaiser, has plenty of film poise—and looks.

Over at the RKO lot, things were quiet at that particular time, except for "No, No Nanette." Yes, you have guessed it. There was "Nurse Edith Cavell" and "Alice Blue Gown Irene O'Dare" right before our eyes, our midwestern eyes, dashing, sparkling, vivacious Anna Neagle. If you didn't see the sparkle in "Nurse Edith Cavell" you did in "Irene." From what we saw of this new shooting, you're going to see more than ever. Miss Neagle is superb, and her acting thrilled us both.

The nice thing about this set and that for "Virginia" which we had just seen at the Paramount studio, was the poised, quiet manner in which things were conducted. No hectic shouting. No loud voices.

We didn't get a glimpse of Richard Carlson and Victor Mature, who are in this picture, but we did get a good study of Miss Neagle in an active scene with Roland Young, who looks just like himself, and Helen Broderick, who also looks just like herself.

* * *

Trees of Plaster

Out at Warner Brothers' lot, which isn't in Hollywood, but Burbank, one learns again just how faked everything is in the films. Even the trees are plaster. And graceful bridges are canvas. Gravel on highways is cork. And row of brownstone fronts you see in films every so often is on a "street" of anything from a western town to a Fifth Avenue shop.

At Warners we had a look in on Miriam Hopkins who was all dressed up in a white lace gown of the gay '90's type, for her picture, "The Lady With Red Hair," which is a story of Mrs. Leslie Carter. Miss Hopkins, incidentally, is quite diminutive.

On this lot we bumped into Edward G. Robinson, who looked like he looks, and took a longing glance at Erroll Flynn's Packard sport roadster. He was "out on location."

The studio was filming "Father Knows Best," in which Grant Mitchell, the usual beaming, congenial father, is the best-known. He wasn't on set at the time but was in the "dining room" studying his script. A very pleasant, happily little man with a real twinkle in his eye, not just put there for filming. Jan Clayton is the feminine lead for this picture. She was sitting outside the studio, and we found her vivaciously chatting with a friend. They say that's one of her characteristics, vivaciousness, and those who saw her "In Old Mexico" ought to know.

At NBC Studio

Back in Hollywood, just down the street from the Brown Derby, we took a peek in NBC's beautiful Radio City and sat through a rehearsal with Don Ameche, Claire Trevor, Pat Friday, and Victor Young. It was a natural rehearsal which ran as smooth as clockwork. There were lots of laughs, and plenty of fun. Don Ameche was as natural as he is, and in scenes between him and Miss Trevor talent was at work. It was smooth. Miss Friday's voice is as lovely as the "mike" presents it. She is small. Victor Young, who wrote the music for this program, waltzed his orchestra-directing all about the stage.

Yes, this was Hollywood—the Hollywood of hard-working men and women, men and women who arise long before 6 in the morning, must be in make-up by 6:30 and on the set by 8 or 8:30. All our guides said, "We wouldn't want to be in the movies, just for fame, because it's hard work, but who wouldn't work hard for a grand $1,000 a week?"

Good-bye, Hollywood.

Stolen Child Safe at Home; Hide Suspect

HILLSBOROUGH, Calif., Sept. 23 (AP)—Unharmed, baby Marc de Tristan, Jr., was safe in the arms of his titled, happy family today while tight-lipped Federal Bureau of Investigation men held his accused abductor, Wilhelm Jakob Muhlenbroich, an alien German, in some secret spot.

The F. B. I. said Herr Muhlenbroich had confessed kidnaping three-year-old Marc Friday. Yesterday his confused flight ended in mountainous El Dorado County, as an alert lumberjack braved his revolver to disarm and truss him.

In answer to the kidnaper's demand for a $100,000 ransom, the family made ready to comply, with police withdrawing from the scene of the abduction. However, the capture was made before contact was made to pay the ransom.

Immigration Inspector E. C. Benson of Oakland said the abductor, a seaman, was arrested for illegal entry in 1925, but his records did not show whether he had been deported. The F. B. I. learned he had entered from Canada under the German quota 10 years later.

State and County authorities agreed it was a matter for State, not Federal, prosecution. The minimum penalty, upon conviction, would be life imprisonment under California's "Little Lindbergh" law.

Rounding a sharp curve in the mountain dark, the kidnaper's car plunged over a 40-foot embankment. Man and child were unhurt, and the man climbed up to the road and at gunpoint took the car of the next passer-by, William Gianastasio, of Sacramento.

Transferring the child and his stock of canned goods and ammunition to the new vehicle, Herr Muhlenbroich roared on—until a few hours later he lost his way.

Then he met Cecil Wetzel, taking a log truck to his Omo Ranch sawmill, and asked how to "get out of here?"

Mr. Wetzel, the San Francisco Chronicle said in a copyright story, had already noted the fair-haired child, clad only in a sunsuit, in the car.

The lumberman, a former Washington State College football player and wrestler, gave directions, then followed Herr Muhlenbroich until he stopped for further instruction. Mr. Wetzel stepped to the road, moved in close and demanded, "How about that baby?"

The suspected kidnaper drew a revolver and Mr. Wetzel dived for him. They rolled briefly in a welter of flying fists, dust and weapons.

Ellis Wood, a lumberjack, arrived in time to help Mr. Wetzel take a second revolver from Herr Muhlenbroich—who had a holster under each arm—and bind him.

In Mr. Wetzel's car the woodsmen drove to River Pine with the wide-eyed child and sullen captive. Mr. Wetzel telephoned authorities, while Marc, Jr.—whose last food had been pineapple juice the night before—was fed and warmed at Frank Breidenbach's general store.

Countess de Tristan was formerly Jane Christenson, daughter of Edwin Christenson, wealthy lumberman. She is the stepdaughter of Louis Shattuck Cates, President of the vast Phelps-Dodge Corp., one of the world's greatest copper companies.

Federal men brought the boy to San Francisco, where he was turned over to his joyful father.

Suspect 'Unknown'

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—German Consul-General Fritz Wiedemann said today he had "absolutely no knowledge" of Wilhelm Jakob Muhlenbroich, identified by the F. B. I. as the kidnaper of Marc de Tristan, Jr., but he recalled a "kidnaping case in Düsseldorf" three years ago.

"While I was still Adjutant of the Führer," said Captain Wiedemann, "we had a kidnaping case in Düsseldorf.

"Hitler heard of it, and instructed the Minister of Justice that the most prompt action was to be taken—and the most severe punishment was to be meted out.

"Eight days later, the kidnaper was decapitated. Why do you not deal with kidnapers in that way here?"

Long May It Wave

© Harris & Ewing

Over a Citadel of Free Government

Residents of countries where the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness have been curtailed by totalitarianism or crushed by the heavy hand of aggression are watching the United States. Will its people defend and maintain freedom and equality?

Getting U. S. Cash to Europe In Wartime Is Difficult Task

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Europe's total war, which has closed most of the Continent to normal trade with the United States, also has disrupted the sending of money from this country to individuals and businesses abroad, or hedged the transfers with severe restrictions.

Payments of wages and salaries of Americans abroad, business expenses, remittances by United States residents to parents, relatives and dependents in Europe, and money for stranded Americans still waiting passage from war zones are among the normal financial transactions thrown out of gear.

Still the crippled machinery of international exchange has managed to function well enough to pay for such business as still is being done between the United States and the axis powers—it is small because of the British blockade.

Big firms regularly doing an international business have not had great difficulties in this direction, but the individual with small or irregular payments to make has found few banks willing to undertake them, and then only at the sender's risk.

Easier to Get to London

To London, the path of money transfers has been smoother, because of the big volume of British war purchases here, but again there is a marked reluctance among banks to assume the responsibilities of locating and paying remittances to individuals.

But in the German-conquered lands, obstacles to free movement of funds are numerous and severe.

Any business which has to transfer more than $250 a month into monies of any of the occupied territories whose assets here have been "frozen" by order of the President must obtain a license for each transfer from the Treasury Department at Washington.

That usually takes about two weeks, while the Treasury assures itself the need is bona fide, and not a concealed transfer of, say, Belgian or Dutch funds to the hands of the Germans.

Next, must be found a bank willing to take the responsibility of locating and making payment to the intended recipient. What with air raids and the like, this is often declined.

Even more hedged about with difficulties is the sending of money to dependents in the occupied areas.

To make such a transfer from here, a person must have been resident in the United States for at least a year before Aug. 1, 1940—in other words, before the war began in Europe—and have made similar payments regularly for eight months prior to April 8, 1940.

Amounts Are Limited

Then, the amount which can be transferred must not be more than $50 to any one individual in one month, plus an extra $10 for each member of the recipient's family, but in no case more than $100 in one month.

Then, the person residing in the United States must give assurance that the money to be sent abroad is for the living expenses of the person receiving it.

Further to assure that the Germans may not bring pressure to bear on residents of the occupied zones to obtain remittances from the United States, the Treasury does not allow the national of a foreign country to remit to another national of that country who is in the occupied zone. A Belgian subject, though he may have lived in the United States for the required year before the outbreak of the war, cannot send funds to relatives who have remained in Belgium.

Compared to this, the lot of Americans stranded in the low countries or the conquered part of France is relatively fortunate.

Residents of the United States may send to Americans abroad, relatives or not, up to $250 a month for necessary living expenses, and may make an additional single payment of $250 to any American for the purpose of buying passage to the United States.

Mayors Hear Defense Plans For Airfields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Municipalities from coats to coast are today geared to the national defense program following the three-day meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, which closed here on Saturday. Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, put before the closing session a blueprint of Federal plans for airport expansion that will cost approximately $600,000,000 and provide flying facilities at 4,000 fields, and Sidney Hillman, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, told how labor was lined up to expedite preparedness.

Mr. Hillman said that approximately 107,000 workers were receiving training in the defense skills as part of the effort to insure an adequate labor supply for all defense needs and recalled that not one labor stoppage had hindered the program since its inception.

Mr. Hinckley said the new Federal program would increase the number of first-line airports from 36 to about 500, medium-sized ports from 245 to about 1,600, and lower class fields from 1,576 to about 1,900. Additions would be landing areas rather than elaborate municipal terminals, with local governments expected to provide the land in return for the Federal investment in developing it, he said.

Arrival a Minute

"I wonder if you realize how dense the traffic on our airports is right now?" he asked. "On the 15 busiest airports in the country on a five-week check this summer, the average was about one arrival or departure per minute every day in the week. On the top four airports it was nearer two a minute."

Mr. Hinckley recommended that the Mayors now consider building aviation parks for their communities, holding that in five years they would be bidding for air tourist traffic as they now bid for highway and railroad traffic.

A message from Sir William J. Coxen, Lord Mayor of London, came to the meeting over the National Broadcasting Company's facilities. The Lord Mayor declared London's long established traditions of safety and settled ways had been "assaulted as never before and her peaceful citizens subjected to the ruthless cruelty of an embittered foe bent upon her destruction."

"Today London stands as the very bulwark of civilization and freedom as we know it," he asserted. "It is the greatest responsibility the world has ever known. It is the endurance of Londoners—that courage they are showing—which will save the civilized peoples of the world, these paved streets of my city, built upon Roman roads, will be defended to the last. It is imposible to conceive a picture of London deserted, left as unfit to be defended."

La Guardia Re-elected

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia replied with "Bravo, London," and declared that the American people were praying for the success of the British cause.

Mayor La Guardia was re-elected President of the Conference for the fifth consecutive year, and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago was re-elected Vice-President. Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore was renamed Treasurer, and Paul V. Betters of Washington, D. C., was again named Executive Director.

A round of social, educational, and lighter divertisements engaged the attention of the 83 wives of Mayors from cities in 32 States, many of whom also attended the sessions of the Conference. The wives spent much time at leading museums, were guests at several luncheons, explored the World's Fair, and shopped along Fifth Avenue.

Cleveland's Research Wealth Aids Industry and Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A business research department used to be a luxury afforded only a big concern. But now, through an agency such as Cleveland has developed in its Public Library, anyone who has any kind of a job, or is trying to get one, may have the advantage of expert research assistance on almost any problem that comes up in the field in which he is interested.

They call this service the Business Information Bureau. It has grown into one of the most important branches of the Cleveland Public Library, used by more than 100,000 persons a year who depend on the bureau for information that will help them progress in their life work, or aid the business concern by which they are employed. In this phase of its porgram, the Library uses the term "business" in the very broadest sense, for the bureau serves the housewife seeking information on budgets as well as the manufacturer who is making a survey preliminary to marketing a new product.

On the same basis, the Bureau serves both the employer and the employee. A man working in a shop may seek information about some new line of endeavor which he thinks may open better opportunities to him. Or he may want to improve himself in the job he already has, by reading the latest that has been written about developments in this particular field.

Data for Labor Unions

Labor unions, too, make good use of the Bureau. The attorney for a union, for example, may want to know the cost of operation of motor trucks used in specific industries, or he may want to study the wording of wage agreements, or keep up with the latest labor legislation and important court rulings.

This specialized service was originated here 11 years ago when the Library sent Miss Rose L. Vormelker of its staff to call on business people in the community. She pointed out to them that there were literally tons of printed matter in the Library, that they had helped pay for it, and that she had been assigned to assist them in making more use of it. She asked them what they needed from the Library. They told her, and she has been busy ever since trying to catch up.

The service has grown from a one-woman Bureau to a public agency with 11 highly-trained technical assistants. It has a data file that consists of 275,000 items in pamphlets, clippings and special reports; 50,000 books on such subjects as business organization and management, finance and industry, retail trade, advertising, and selling; 700 trade directories, 7,000 trade catalogues, annual financial reports on 6,600 corporations! 1,436 trade papers and house organs, and various other sources.

As the Bureau has expanded, Miss Vormelker has developed the idea of making it as democratic as possible, serving everyone who has a problem that can possibly be considered under the heading of "business."

Wide Variety of Information

People come there for information that will help them set up a life insurance program, prepare speeches, map out new sales territories, write better business letters, make charts and statistical studies, keep posted on new business opportunities, make out income tax returns, develop spare time occupations, and so on.

In a bureau of this kind Miss Vormelker has found it particularly necessary to serve the public with all the available source material on business trends. This she does, in one way, through a monthly publication gotten out by the bureau, called "Business Information Sources." One of the most recent, dealing with "Markets to the South of Us," lists information on the subject in books, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, special reports, statistical services, and Government releases.

Another deals with "Industrial Relations for the Present Crisis," and lists information on such subtopics as the need for skilled labor, the machine-tool industry, emergency training, co-ordinating industrial training with public schools, apprenticeship organization, cost of apprentice training, and emergency training in the World War.

There are many cases in which the bureau, through this kind of "business information," has helped individuals find opportunities by developing their own resources.

Omar Ranney

Deliveries of British War Orders Increase, Mostly Arms and Planes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Great Britain, now receiving increasing deliveries on its huge war orders in this country, took out export licenses for $100,037,613 worth of arms, ammunition and implements of war during August. Actual exports totaled $31,735,664.

The licenses covered principally aircraft, and engines and parts for planes, and brought total British licenses for the eight months ending with August to $372,280,560.

The State Department's monthly report of licenses showed that altogether 438 were issued covering arms exports valued at $115,685,066. The eight months total was 3,153 licenses for shipments worth $530,614,605. Actual exports of arms in August were valued at $38,837,513.

Licenses issued in August, other than those to Britain, included $9,940,701 in machine guns, aircraft engines and ammunition to the Netherlands Indies; $2,074,414, mostly in planes and parts, to Canada, and $2,037,157, mostly in guns of all calibers, to Brazil.

Fast Shifting Scenes

GREENCASTLE, Ind. (AP)—Dr. Harold Zink, Depauw University political science professor, is in a race with current events.

He spent eight years writing a book on foreign governments, but now most of the governments are different.

He's reworking the book and hopes to have it ready in revised form by January—provided there aren't any more changes in the meantime.

Educator Warns of Perils From War-Bred Philosophies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23—The most serious threat to the democratic institutions of the United States may not come through participation in war, but by way of impact of wars and philosophies in which this country will have no direct part, according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University.

"Hitler's confidence in his ambitions springs from a belief that the regimes opposed to him have lost their will to survive through a paralysis of their power to make the sacrifice necessary for survival," Dr. Dodds declared in an address opening Princeton's 194th year before 1,500 faculty members and undergraduates at the university chapel yesterday.

"Here is to be found the opportunity for the American intellectual, the American professor, the American college student, and indeed all Americans," he continued. "Let us turn the forces of scholarship and education to a study of the healthy tissues and organs of our society.

"The conclusion will be a new evaluation of our national tradition as something worthy to be reclaimed and will lead to a new understanding of our national genius as something to be preserved and if need be fought for.

"Once American thought and action shook the world. I am not arguing for an illiberal and provincial nationalism, nor am I forgetful of our ties with Europe. What I am arguing for is a self-respecting nationalism that is unashamed to be American and conscious of its American individuality."

At the same time Dr. Dodds warned that this country must be prepared to face the probability that the final verdict in Europe will produce "grave economic consequences in the United States."

"Unless the outcome is the complete collapse of the Nazi ideal, a remote possibility without American military help, we shall, in the first place, find that a large percentage of the national income must be continuously diverted to military defense," he held. "Such diversion only results in lower standards of living unless it is accompanied by wise measures to stimulate enterprise and to eliminate all repressive elements in our economy.

"In the second place, if totalitarian and autarchic economic philosophies continue to prevail in Europe and Asia at the end of the war, our nation will find that its traditional economy of free enterprise must be carried on in a world hostile to our creed. We should not be unmindful of the dangers and the forces which may tend to drive us to a nationally closed economy with severe impacts upon the public welfare."

Restraint of 'Pre-Built' Houses Charged in 30 Federal Indictments

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 23 (AP)—An indictment charging 30 defendants with conspiracy in restraint of trade by allegedly restricting the use of prefabricated houses and certain kitchen cabinets and millwork in three Illinois counties was returned in Feedral Court here.

The grand jury included in the indictment a denunciation of conditions it said had existed for years in St. Clair, Madison and Monroe Counties — assaults on workmen, bombing of houses under construction and failure of police to catch the wrongdoers.

The jury said in the indictment that "the decent, law-abiding citizens, having nowhere to turn, are afraid to bear witness to the facts." The jury also said the situation it found existed had pushed costs of erecting new buildings 20 to 25 per cent higher than in Missouri.

Those indicted included the Southern Illinois Finish Club, described as an unincorporated association of planing mills and kitchen cabinet makers in the East St. Louis region; Chief of Police Thomas E. Lonie of Belleville; Locals No. 169, 433 and 633 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (American Federation of Labor) and their business agents; the Carpenter's District Council of the three counties, and Locals 100 and 459 of the International Hodcarriers Building and Common Laborers' Union (A. F. of L.) and their business agent.

Special Assistant Attorney General Roscoe T. Steffen of the Anti-Trust Division, who directed the investigation, said the action was the first in the country aimed at freeing the prefabricated housing industry of restraints which he said have hindered its development.

"Prefabricated houses may become an important item in the national defense program," Mr. Steffen said, "because expansion of this program will create a demand for good houses at moderate cost for workers in plants manufacturing national defense goods."

Two Men to Share Seat of Bankhead

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Congressional seat of the late Speaker William B. Bankhead will go, temporarily, to Dr. Z. L. Weatherford, State Senator from Red Bay, and the Speakers' nephew, Walter Will Bankhead of Jasper, under terms of a resolution adopted Sept. 21 by the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The nomination is tantamount to election.

Dr. Weatherford was nominated for the unexpired term of the late Speaker, which expires Jan. 3, and Walter Bankhead for the regular term beginning on that date, with the understanding that he will resign Feb. 1 to make way for a man nominated in a Party primary election.

Mrs. Florence Bankhead, widow of the Speaker, twice declined the seat.

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Rumania Remains Calm On Iron Guard Day

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 23—Rumania breathed a brief sigh of relief when yesterday, first anniversary of King Carol's wholesale executions of Iron Guardists, passed without incident.

Reprisals by the latter against their political opponents had been feared on this date, especially in view of inflammatory articles appearing in a section of the press on previous days.

Accordingly homes of many political figures, important under the Carol regime, were under police protection.

However, Iron Guardsmen limited themselves to memorial ceremonies and parades in their new green shirts in all major towns.

Avoidance of disorders is regarded as an indication that Gen. Ion Antonescu, new head of the Rumanian regime, is able to restrain his extremist collaborators, although it remains to be seen whether this will hold in future, or whether he will succeed in consolidating his political situation as the only non-Iron Guard member of the present Cabinet.

Bratianu and Maniu Aloof

George Bratianu and Dr. Juliu Maniu, respective leaders of the Liberal Party and the National Peasant Party, are still outside the Government, although recent events have strengthened their popularity.

With reference to them General Antonescu's position has been especially delicate since his demand for Carol's abdication and their refusal to enter a Government under Carol.

Both men doubtless will be willing to share a government with the Iron Guards. In fact Dr. Maniu in the last parliamentary election, back in 1937, formed an alliance with the Iron Guards. However, leaders who then co-operated with Dr. Maniu have mostly been killed off, and the new generation which received its training in Berlin is unwilling to share power with anyone.

A Political Receivership

By General Antonescu's admission Rumania is now going through a political and moral receivership after the recent debacle. The Iron Guardists' chief qualifications for implementing this change is their devotion and enthusiasm, combined with a degree of personal integrity and honesty that is revolutionary in Rumanian politics where graft and corruption have long been the rule.

Nevertheless there is no doubt of their narrow intolerance and eagerness for political revenge. Because of this they may in the course of their present cleanup of governmen offices and public institutions turn out those elements of the old regime who do not belong to the Iron Guard but who are honest and whose knowledge and experience is essential to state operations. For the Iron Guardists, having been catapulted suddenly into power from political obscurity, lack experience and personnel.

Checkup on Foreigners

General Antonescu, whose integrity and sincerity are also above reproach, is familiar only with a comparatively simple structure of army organization and not with the complex fabric of government.

Cleanup of the Sigurunza (political police) has been followed by a careful checking up on the identity and activities of foreigners.

Applications by British subjects for extension of their resident permits are being held up. An extension has been refused to Walter Duranty, the journalist, who holds a British passport.

Mr. Duranty has been ordered to leave the country not later than tomorrow. It is feared that this is the beginning of the expulsion of all British correspondents, doubtless as a result of German pressure.

Oudisteanu in Hiding

A graphic illustration of Iron Guard direct action method on the home front is provided by the case of Radu Oudisteanu, Minister of Culture, in the recently resigned Gigurtu government.

Mr. Oudisteanu entered the Cabinet on King Carol's request in July, together with Horia Sima, present leader of the Iron Guard and one other Iron Guardsman. His two comrades resigned shortly afterward on party orders, but he refused to do so, remaining until the end.

Last week, having been returned to private life, he put on a green shirt and presented himself at the newly opened "Green House," the Iron Guard headquarters in Bucharest. There he received a beating. Today he, like many others, is in hiding.

After a Nazi Night Raid on London

Britain Moves to 'Dig In' As Nazis Resume Air Raids

By the Associated Press

Plans to build 1,000,000 double- and triple-decked bunks in present air raid shelters and a speed-up in construction of new ones, was announced by the British Government today as new German bombing attacks sent Londoners back underground.

Apparently expecting the air attacks on London to continue all winter, it was also announced that earplugs would be distributed to all persons in the Metropolitan area—to lessen the sound of bomb blasts, and to help Londoners get more sleep.

Today's air attacks began shortly after dawn, when four separate times waves of German planes crossed the British coast and succeeded in dropping some bombs on the western part of the capital.

British fighter patrols, waiting for them, were reported by British sources to have broken up the German squadrons and sent them back in disorder across the Channel. Five of the raiders were reported shot down. One Nazi plane was described as a new, gigantic, four-engined bomber which crossed the Kent coast. Attention was attracted to the giant raider by "smoke trails from twin engine ports," a correspondent of Exchange Telegraph said.

The daylight attacks followed shortly on the sixteenth consecutive night of bombing of London, during which slightly intensified activity was noted.

Raids which kept thousands of families in shelters all last night were reported somewhat more intense over London than the attacks of the two previous nights.

A communiqué acknowledged that there had been "a number of casualties," including some fatalities, and that London again was the principal target, although bombs fell in several coast towns as well as inland.

Damage in London was reported as widely scattered. Homes and industrial buildings were hit.

Bomb From High Altitude

The raiders continued their recent tactics of coming singly. Many bombed from so high their motors hardly could be heard. Other planes glided in low, piercing the heavy antiaircraft barrage and dumping their bombs from only a few hundred feet above their targets.

One German plane was reported to have exploded in midair when hit by antiaircraft fire.

Five bombs fell in a row across a large central city building where scores of persons were working. There were no casualties, but a wing of the building was smashed, and windows in a nearby hotel were shattered.

In a southeast town, bombs smashed a fifteenth century church. In another town, 24 houses collapsed from heavy bombing.

The night-long bombing of the Capital, starting more fires and spreading new ruin through the mid-city section, underscored increasing demands by the press and public for a greater underground honeycomb of shelters with sleeping quarters.

Coast Hammered

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Nine French and Belgian ports where German invasion preparations have been in progress were pounded in a sharp aerial offensive by British bomber units last night and this morning, the Air Ministry announced.

Earlier raids began in daylight Sept. 21, the Air Ministry said, and were kept up by wave after wave of bombers through the night and into the early hours of Sunday.

Its report described damage to the German "invasion ports," docks set in flames, ships reeling under bomb hits and the skies lighted for miles by roaring oil fires.

From all these forays, ranging the coasts of the Channel and North Sea from France to Germany, the Ministry said, all British planes returned despite the "usual furious barrage" of German anti-aircraft fire.

Its communiqué named the Dutch ports of Rotterdam and Flushing, the Belgian ports of Antwerp and Ostend and the French ports of Dunkirk, Boulogne and Calais among Nazi bases heavily bombed.

Besides oil tanks, barge fleets, warehouses and railroad yards battered with explosives and incendiary bombs, the communique said, German merchant ships also were attacked and one large supply ship was hit by fire bombs.

A supplementary bulletin issued by the Air Ministry giving a detailed account of the R. A. F.'s blows described barges blown up and set afire by many explosions at Boulogne and said that Calais Harbor took a "terrific battering" from British dive-bombers which let go sticks of bombs "methodically hour after hour."

Ostend Harbor was said to have been illuminated by a blazing warehouse. There was another big fire to the northwest of the main basin, and great clouds of smoke from this, drifting across the docks, made bombing difficult for some time.

Calais Harbor took a terrific battering as the British bombers delivered dive attacks on it, the Air Ministry communiqué stated.

Nazis Claim Hits

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—Nazi air raiders, the High Command Communiqué said today, hit port facilities, docks and "other war important targets" in night attacks on London and also bombed other military objectives in southern England.

At sea, it said one commerce-stalking submarine had sunk four British merchant ships totaling 29,000 tons and a speedboat had sunk a 3,000-ton merchantman and "incapacitated" a patrol vessel off the English Coast.

An authorized source said 50,600,000 pounds of bombs had been dropped by the German Air Force since July 10 on British targets and mentioned these statistics: 6,000 factories damaged, 1,400 of them in the London area; $600,000,000 damage to food and other storehouses; 20 per cent of Britain's gas and electric plants destroyed or severely damaged; 200 attacks on British ports in which 17,000,000 pounds of bombs have been dropped; 700 raids on airports; hundreds of miles of railroad track damaged.

Britain's King to Bestow George Cross on Civilians

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—King George in a broadcast to his people and the world today said in part:

"The armies of invasion are massed across the Channel, only 20 miles from our shores. The air fleets of the enemy launch their attack, day and night, against our cities. We stand in the front line, to champion those liberties and traditions that are our heritage.

"We have with us brave contingents from the forces of our allies. We have behind us the good will of all who love freedom. Our friends in the Americas have shown us this in many ways, not least by their gifts for the relief of suffering in this war.

"Nearer home, in the British Commonwealth of Nations itself, the struggle of the mother country has been made the struggle of the whole family. From every part of it, men and material are coming in increasing flow and there is an eagerness to share in the sacrifices which will bring us victory.

"In this battle for Britain, London, the mighty Capital of the Empire, occupies the forefront. Others of our cities are being subjected to the barbarous attacks of the enemy. Our sympathy goes out to them all. But it is London that is for the time being bearing the brunt of the enemy's spites.

"The Queen and I have seen many of the places here which have been most heavily bombed and many of the people who have suffered and are suffering most. Our hearts are with them tonight. Their courage and cheerfulness, their faith in their country's cause and final victory are an inspiration to the rest of us to persevere.

"Many and glorious are the deeds of gallantry done during these perilous and famous days. In order that they should be worthily and promptly recognized I have decided to create at once a new mark of honor for men and women in all walks of civilian life. I propose to give my name to this new distinction, which will consist of the George Cross, ranking next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

"As we look around us we see on every side that in the hour of her trial the mother city of the British Commonwealth is providing herself to be built as a city that is at unity with itself. It is not the walls that make the city but the people who live within them. The walls of London may be battered but the spirit of the Londoner stands resolute and undismayed.

"As in London, so throughout Great Britain, buildings rich in beauty and historic interest may be wantonly attacked. Humbler houses, no less dear and familiar, may be destroyed. But 'there'll always be an England' to stand before the world as the symbol and citadel of freedom, and to be our dear home.

"And here I would like to tell the sorrowing parents how deeply we grieve for them in the loss of their young ones in the ship torpedoed without warning in mid-Atlantic. Surely the world could have no clearer proof of the wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed.

"We live in grim times, and it may be that the future will be grimmer yet. Winter lies before us, cold and dark. But let us be of good cheer. After winter, comes spring, and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and a release from these evil things. Let us then put our trust, as I do, in God, and in the unconquerable spirit of the British peoples."

Wide World

Cleanup Follows Wreckage

Firemen and Air Raid Precaution workers are seen in the picture at top clearing debris in Central London. The raid "spotter" in the lower picture gives timely warning before an attack. Many large business places use these spotters on the roofs instead of closing down when the first alarm sounds are heard. If the planes come closer all the workers go into the air-raid shelters.

Wallace Begins Political Tour

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee Henry A. Wallace has begun a 7,000-mile campaign speaking tour of western states, touching several states already visited by Wendell L. Willkie.

The itinerary announced by Paul Aiken, director of the speakers' bureau, which included only the first week of the tour, called for delivery of Mr. Wallace's opening address at Indianapolis, Ind., tonight.

During the first week, Mr. Wallace will speak at Kansas City, St. Louis and various other points in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, arriving in Los Angeles, Calif., Saturday and visiting San Francisco the following day.

Heroism of Warsaw Mayor Recalled by News Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 23—Although Berlin denials of reports of the execution of Stefan Starzynski, Mayor of Warsaw, attach little more than speculation to his present whereabouts, they serve to recall one of the most colorful figures in the defense of the former Polish capital.

To Poles he was a well-known figure long before the German invasion in September, 1939. As an officer in the Pilsudski Legions, a member of the famous First Brigade, he had helped win Polish independence. While Marshal Josef Pilsudski himself was in Magdeburg Prison, the officers of the Legion, Mr. Starzynski among them, were in a German internment camp not far from Warsaw.

After the restoration of Poland, Mr. Starzynski worked for reconstruction and it was not long before he was called upon to head the then more or less corrupt city government of Warsaw.

With the appearance of the new head, a fresh chapter was begun in the history of the capital. He surrounded himself with capable associates. He was a systematic and driving worker.

He captured the prideful co-operation of the city's citizens by putting on a huge exhibit in 1938, called "Warsaw—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." People flocked by the thousands daily to see this graphic presentation of their city's life. Here was a picture of economic, social, civic, intellectual progress that made Warsaw swell with pride.

Enormous progress was attained under his administration. The housing problem was being solved. Warsaw was no longer a congested city but had spread far in every direction with streets lined with new modern apartment houses and suburban homes. Scores of buses replaced the street railways. The streets themselves changed, asphalt succeeding field stones, and beautiful boulevards following the Vistula's bank on the Warsaw side. Public services were extended in every direction. Parks and playgrounds were a definite part of Mr. Starzynski's program, and Warsaw, once a closely built apartment house community with the guns of the nine surrounding Russian forts turned upon it, emerged with green squares and little parks in the center where old buildings had been demolished.

In the newer portions of the capital park room had been provided with neighborhood planning. Schools and museums were built. Precious architectural remains like the Archives Building and a corner of the ancient city wall with bastion and towers were restored. Even a window-box campaign was carried on one spring.

Mr. Starzynski had a well-defined social program and under his administration the city established neighborhood health centers and developed community clubs and programs.

When day after day he saw what he had accomplished fall under German bombing he calmly said, "The ruins will disappear. We shall build again. Warsaw has been destroyed more than once."

London Hero Squad Pulls Another Fuse

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 23

The same squad which dug up an 1,100-pound unexploded bomb from near St. Paul's Cathedral was credited Sept. 21 with digging out another—this time from the grounds of the German Hospital in London.

Lieut. Robert Davies of the Royal Canadian Engineers, chief hero in the St. Paul's exploit, crawled into the crater and pulled out the fuse. The bomb was taken to an outlying marsh and detonated.

Communist Party Off The California Ballot

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Removal of the Communist Party from the State election ballot has been decreed by the California Legislature with final passage of the Assembly-aproved bill by the Senate.

The legislation stipulated that "no party shall be recognized or qualified to participate in any primary election which uses or adopts as any part of its party designation the word 'Communist' or any derivative."

The legislative action sent the measure on the way to expected signature by Gov. Culbert L. Olson, who has endorsed it.

War Mandate Given by Vote In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 23—Although Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies had appealed to the Australian electors to give him either a great victory or a great defeat, prospects of the voting on Sept. 21 were that the Government will retain a small majority—at least in the House of Representatives. The odds against it in the Senate contest were formidable for it was necessary to sweep five out of six States to retain its present slender hold.

From present appearances, it would seem that the Coalition Government, composed of the United Australian and Country Parties, will have between 38 and 41 seats in the House while Labor will have between 33 and 36. Unofficial returns indicated that John Curtin, Opposition Labor leader, had lost his seat in the House of Representatives.

Soldiers' Vote Needed

A complete verdict, however, will not be known until the soldiers' votes are in. Most of these are postal or absentee votes. This may take some days.

The present membership of the lower House is 33 Labor and 41 Coalition; that of the Senate was 16 to 20.

The tide seemed to be running against the Government in New South Wales, but there appeared to be prospects of gains in other states counterbalancing the possible losses there.

Whatever the result, however, the Prime Minister states that it is clear mandate for prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor. When the complete results are known, Mr. Menzies will renew his invitation to the Labor Party to participate in a national Government. If it refuses, he will proceed to recast the Cabinet.

The Postmaster General, H. V. Thorby, is apparently the only Minister to be defeated in his constituency.

Curtin's Defeat Unexpected

It is generally regarded as regrettable that Mr. Curtin lost his seat in Fremantle. Nobody seemed to have anticipated such a contingency, least of all Mr. Curtin himself who had left the campaign to his committee in order to help the Labor candidates of the Eastern States.

Mr. Menzies obtained an absolute majority over five opponents, four of whom lost their election deposits. He attributed the adverse vote in New South Wales less to the enemies of the Government in the Labor ranks than to its supposed friends including the leading Sydney newspapers which had vigorously campaigned for the infusion of new blood into the ranks of the United Australia Party.

The electors heeded Mr. Menzies' appeal to reject numerous independent candidates, most of whom made a poor showing, many losing their deposits.

The Government appeared likely to recover the seat of the late Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, lost to Labor in Tasmania, after his passing, but Labor has been immensely strengthened by gaining a hold on the Corio district, formerly held by Richard G. Casey, the new Minister to Washington.

Slightly Off the Beat

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Add this to another one of those things that are not what they seem:

For two years football enthusiasts at Nebraska University have admired the man in the University band that beats the big bass drum.

But, it was disclosed today, all he does is wave his hand at the cowhide.

Trouble was that echoes from the giant drum caromed back onto the field several minutes after the band ended its piece, causing the conductor no end of embarrassment.

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Arguments for and against administration policies on national unity.
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Greece Is Pro-British, But Nazis Get Trade

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Sept. 23 — Though Greek sentiments are strongly pro-British, necessity is forcing Greece to give its economy to German requirements.

A poor country, lacking natural wealth except for small deposits of iron and chromium, and devoid of heavy industries, Greece must exchange its tobacco for cotton, currants and raisins for foodstuffs and manufactured articles of almost every description. It must further use the foreign exchange brought in by its merchants to cover the heavy excess of its imports over exports.

Greece's trade has always been water-borne, carried mainly by its own bottoms. In first eight months of war, Greece shared in the general boom enjoyed by neutral shipping but the closing of the Mediterranean by Italy's entry into the war cut its lifeline and made it almost completely dependent on German markets.

Greece's Biggest Market

As regards to exports, Germany has long been Greece's largest customer absorbing, in prewar years more than one third of its total. In July, 1940 — the latest figures available—as the result of the bottling up of the Mediterranean, Germany's share jumped to 70.7 per cent as compared with 3.3 per cent for the United States and 38.4 for Germany in 1939.

If to this one adds Italy's 10.3 per cent it means that 81 per cent of Greece's total exports now go to the Axis powers. In August their share was doubtless further increased.

But the shifting of the exports to Germany does not solve Greece's basic economic problem. For it cannot obtain from Germany the essential fuel, raw materials, and foodstuffs, nor even secure free foreign exchange for their purchase elsewhere — from Russia, for example, with whom Greece's trade is practically nil, since the Greeks have nothing to offer that the Russians want to buy.

Domestic Industry Curbed

As a result local Greek industry, producing for homemarkets, has had to curtail production for lack of raw materials, and building activity has been virtually suspeneded for lack of construction steel.

All of this means increased unemployment, which has coupled with rising prices. The wholesale commodity index has advanced 20 per cent since the war started and the cost of living has risen even more. And while there is yet no real food shortage, sugar has almost run out, which indicates what may happen with other imported staples.

A striking illustration of the fate of Greek imports is provided by the automotive trade. In the first months of the war dealers and individual purchasers were extremely cautious, as they feared commandeering if Greece became involved in the war. At the same time the Government placed an embargo on imports of cars, trucks, and spare parts beyond a three months supply.

Shortage of Cars

This shortsighted measure was lifted in March, when new import regulations were issued but this was too late for many deliveries before closing of the Mediterranean.

It is now estimated that there are not more than 25 cars in stock in the whole of Athens and Piraeus. This has caused a considerable boom in used cars. German manufacturers are ready to ship plenty of cars to Greece but they cannot equip them with tires, while the Greek law stipulates that imported cars must have tires.

The tire shortage in Greece is even more acute than the car shortage. Most operators are already running on their fabric. There is a similar shortage of other automobile equipment containing rubber, such as fan belts, as well as spare parts made of copper or brass.

Realizing that any relief of the critical situation depends on the resumption of trade, Greeks have been exploring the possibility of alternative trade routes, such as overland shipments via Syria and Irak from the Gulf of Persia. It is believed that the saving on war risk insurance would more than compensate for the additional freight charges over these long routes. At the same time efforts are being made to open the Mediterranean.

While Greek ships normally ply in Mediterranean waters, including 16 ships chartered for Swiss trade which are laid up, Greek merchant vessels operating from foreign ports continue to carry an important share of the world's freight.

Forty per cent of the Greek merchant fleet — approximately 700,000 gross tons—is engaged in British trade and 600,000 gross tons operate on contracts approved by Greek Government.

The merchant fleet gives the Greek Government greatest trouble in their neutral tightrope walking, since it is the cause of constant demands, accusations, and unneutral acts by both sides.

Recently the Germans brought pressure to bear on the Greek Government to ask ship owners to cancel their British contracts. The latter replied with an unanimous refusal.

The Italians subsequently sought to force Greece to send foodships to the Dodecanese Islands. Only one ship agreed and it was promptly seized by the British. On Sept. 3 three cargo boats left Piraeus loaded with a total of 14,000 tons of Greek-made munitions, bound for Egypt. Two Greek destroyers, the Psarra and Hydra, escorted them as far as Crete from where they continued their journey under British convoy. When Germans and Italians hotly protested against this, the Greeks replied "We will do the same for you if you provide the convoy."

When Gasoline Supply Shrinks

Wide World

'Hayburner' Bus

In Denmark, caught in Europe's maelstrom of war, shortages are being experienced in many industries. One of the most acute is the lack of gasoline. But the industrious Danes manage to make the best of trying conditions. Picture shows four horses drawing a passenger bus along its route through the City.

Copenhagen Bicycle Taxi

The bicycle taxi has made its appearance in Copenhagen, where it is competing with horse-drawn carriages. Auto taxis are forbidden at night, and there is strict rationing of gasoline for daytime use. The bicycle cab holds two persons.

German Control of Italy Dominates History's Pages

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The visit to Rome of Herr Hitler's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, recalls many other historical trips, which prominent Germans have made to Italy. Herr von Ribbentrop is probably arranging for more German military aid to Italy. During the last 1500 years German (or Germanic) military men have played an enormous rôle in Italy. During most of that time, indeed, they dominated Italy.

One of the famous early visitors in Italy was Alaric. He was a forceful, handsome man with a large, dynamic Germanic army at his disposal. The Italians at that time were hard pressed by an outside foe, and the Roman Senate gave Alaric "a huge sum of gold" that he might help Italy against the foe. It was a sort of unwelcome military alliance. That arrangement was made 1,534 years earlier than Herr von Ribbentrop's present visit.

Alaric and his soldiers found they liked Italy. Four years after the Senate gave them the "huge sum of gold" for their military help, they sacked Rome and spent three days taking all the gold they could lay their hands on. Then they joyfully wandered about, plundering the rest of Italy in their dynamic way. Indeed, they and their Germanic relatives remained in Italy for 1,460 years.

More German Than Italian

One of the most salient features of Italian history is that Germans have been masters of the peninsula much longer than Romans. In fact, "the Holy Roman Empire," which lasted a thousand years, was German. Its official name was "the Holy Roman Empire of the German People." Rome was considered a German city; Italy, a German province.

Such was the "First Reich." Now we have the "Third Reich." What will it include? The word "Reich" hasn't a very pleasant sound in Rome. The Romans must be wondering today if the "Third Reich" will extend as far south as the first one.

Reichs or Empires haven't brought Italy much food. The great Roman Empire may be said to have begun in January, 1,989 years ago, when the gifted soldier, Julius Caesar, crossed the Rubicon River to take Rome. Caesar was assassinated five years later and his nephew Octavian became "Imperator"—after much fighting. Octavian was absolute master from 31 B. C. to 14 A. D. That was barely the beginning of the Empire, yet, according to the Italian historian, Luigi Salvatorelli, Italian prosperity and authority began to decline immediately after Octavian. Before many decades, Italy became a mere province in the Roman Empire.

Within 80 years after Octavian, direction of the Empire passed into the hands of rulers born outside of Italy. Already the Romans were becoming figureheads. Within 200 years, the emperors weren't even of Latin origin. Several were Africans; one was an Arab; a large number of Balkanese; many were Orientals. Commerce, trade, agriculture, and the army also passed out of Italian hands. Before very long, they passed into German hands. German soldiers, who came into Italy as allies, not unlike Herr von Ribbentrop, were taking possession of Italian cities and Italian farms. German generals, helping Italy, gave, outright, a third of Italy's urban houses and a third of the farm land to German soldiers.

Rome Sacked Again

Germanic peoples crossed the Danube into the eastern part of the Roman Empire in 376. Shortly after that, other Germanic peoples dominated the western part and North Africa. In 409 Alaric began to ravage Italy. In 419 a Germanic kingdom was set up on the northwest border of Italy. In 455 Gaiseric, chief of the Germanic Vandals, sacked Rome again. In 476 Odoacer, another Germanic chief, put an end to the Roman Empire and made himself ruler. The Germans had definitely supplemented the Italians as masters of Italy.

In 493 Theodoric, a German conqueror, disposed of Odoacer and officially converted the Latin into a Germanic kingdom. In 800 the greatest of the early Germanic rulers, Charlemagne, was crowned in Rome. After that for 652 years the Germans used Rome as a place for crowning German rulers. Then for another 400 after that they continued to dominate all or parts of Italy.

The Roman Forum is an old and splendid place. It has watched two millenniums of human history. It has often echoed with the cries of Italians welcoming emperors of Italian origin. It has frequently opened its gates to receive Italian Caesars in glory and with pomp. But those Forum walls have seen far more Germanic conquerors ride down Rome's streets as masters than Italian ones. For every century of Italian glory that Rome has seen it has witnessed three of Germanic domination. Rome has made more Kaisers than it has Caesars. Now a new Caesar has invited to Rome the emissary of a new Kaiser. Will it be four years—or more—before the new Kaiser is master of the new Rome?

Food Unit Bought For British Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Money is being donated by employees of the South Carolina Power Company to purchase a mobile feeding outfit for the relief of British refugees and other war victims. The idea is believed to be original, and its sponsors hope that workers in other industries and business concerns all over the country will emulate their example.

The plan was conceived by Willian H. Barnwell, sales representative, who learned that a desperate need existed for mobile food units in areas were electricity, water and gas services were disrupted by bombings.

Complete traveling kitchens, mounted on light truck chassises, are available in this country, equipped with insulated food containers for soup, stew and coffee. These can be dispatched quickly into bombed areas and each has a capacity of 400 persons at a time. Two problems confronted the sponsors: first, to collect the $1,060 necessary to buy the truck would require a donation of $3 from every employee, a modest sum indeed but one which many would be unable to spare in a single lump; second, the need for the units is immediate.

Japanese Gain 'Privileges' in Indo-China

VICHY, France, Sept. 23 (AP)—An accord giving the Japanese "special facilities in Indo-China" to continue the war against China was assigned yesterday at Hanoi by Japanese and French military authorities, it was announced officially here today.

[Despite announcement of the agreement, reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China, indicated that French forces there were determined to resist any further Japanese attempts to enter the country. It was reported that entry by Japanese troops had been postponed following an apparently abortive entry attempt last night which resulted in a clash with French forces.]

In exchange, a communiqué said, the Japanese promised to respect French rights and interests in the Far East, its sovereignty over the Asiatic colony, and the territority integrity of French Indo-China.

Governmental circles added that Japanese troops entered the Province Monday morning presumably at dawn.

The negotiations, which began June 13, centered around Japanese demands for naval and air bases in Indo-China and the right for the passage of troops over the area.

Whether all these points were granted by the French was not made clear by the communiqué.

Almost at the outset, the French informed the Japanese that they were willing to grant Tokyo's economic demands and give the Japanese first position, after the French, in the financial and economic life of Indo-China.

The first part of the communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry said: "With the view of making a contribution to the establishment of a new order in Eastern Asia and effecting a solution to the affairs of China, negotiations on fundamental questions concerning French Indo-China were carried out last week in friendly atmosphere between Yusoke Matsuoka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador."

It was reported earlier from Hanoi, French Indo-China, that an agreement with Japan had been reached providing for the following four points:

1. Immediate landing of a "limited" number of Japanese troops at Haiphong.
2. Establishment of three Japanese air bases in Tonkin north of the Red River including one base near Hanoi.
3. Permission for the Japanese to bring in only 6,000 troops to garrison the air bases.
4. The right to maintain a "few effectives" at Haiphong.

Tokyo's Version

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Japanese Army and Navy began a southward march of empire into French Indo-China today it was announced here today in a move described in Army and Navy quarters here as a long stride toward a final settlement of the China war and establishment of Japan's "new order" in East Asia.

The occupation was the result of an "amicable understanding" reached with French colonial officials at Hanoi, Indo-China Capital, at 4:30 p. m. yesterday, it was announced.

Despite "some skirmishes" at Dong Dang on the northern frontier, when some Japanese troops began their entry in the darkness from the Chinese Province of Kwangsi last night, the advance was declared to be proceeding smoothly.

[Earlier reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China, reported that strong French resistance had repulsed attacking Japanese forces at Dong Dang, which is 120 miles north of Hanoi on the Chinese border.]

The chief of the press bureau of the naval section of imperial headquarters cautioned the Japanese people to pay no heed to "third powers, malicious propaganda."

By establishing themselves in India-China, Japan's military and naval forces will be in a position to attack from the rear the last remaining stronghold of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

[The British Broadcasting Company quoted Chungking newspapers as saying that China had made all preparations for an attack from Indo-China and that martial law was proclaimed in Yunnan and Kwansi Provinces.]

The southward march took place as British-Japanese relations, long tense, suddenly became more complicated with a stiff Japanese protest over arrest of six Japanese at the British naval base at Singapore, all but two of whom have since been reported released.

By a Staff Artist

Rift in Orient

Black arrow shows points at which Japanese troops clashed with French Indo-Chinese forces.

Pound Becomes Director Of New York Archives

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — Arthur Pound of Slingerlands, N. Y., former editor of the Atlantic Monthly and author of historical books and novels, has been approved as director of the State Division of Archives and History.

The State Board of Regents approved the appointment Sept. 20, and at the same time named Marie Prince of Albany as Secretary of the Board to succeed Louise Gibbs, retired.

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Oregon Fund Aids 13 More Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—This year 13 more scholarship students from the eastern Oregon city of Lakeview have added their names to the rosters of Oregon's institutions of higher education. Each student is attending the institution of his choice on scholarships issued by the Bernard Daly Fund . . . a fund established 18 years ago by an eastern Oregon rancher to provide funds that would guarantee an education to students from that part of the State.

Each student selected is assured all necessary expenses for a complete college course in any recognized educational institution in Oregon. Recipients of these scholarships are selected by a board of trustees, which administers the fund. The 13 students elected for the awards this year bring the 18-year total to 321 Lakeview students who have received their education through this Lake County philanthropist.

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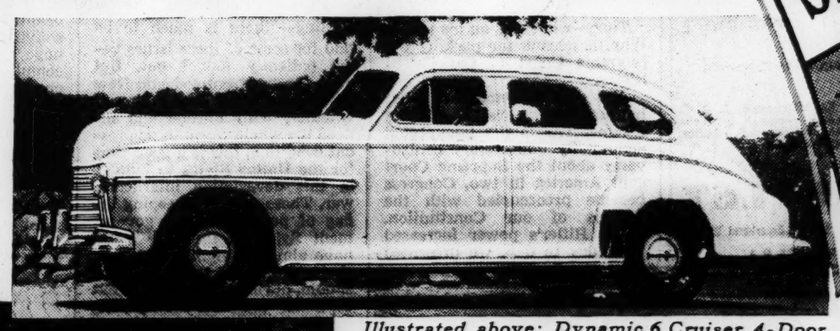

Illustrated above: Dynamic 6 Cruiser 4-Door Sedan, $1010 (Same model Eight, $1045*). Illustrated at left: Custom 8 Cruiser 4-Door Sedan, $1149* (Same model Six, $1113*) . . . including rear fender panels. White side-wall tires extra.*

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Text of Willkie's Criticism of New Deal Foreign Policy

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Text of Wendell L. Willkie's address prepared for delivery in the Civic Auditorium tonight follows:

At all times foreign policy is of the utmost concern to the people. But in the present critical situation we must guard it more closely than ever. Those errors and hasty actions in foreign affairs, which would not be serious in ordinary times, might today have results fatal to our welfare and safety. Foreign policy today requires a cool head, clear thinking, and courageous action.

I may say that one of the first conclusions I reached after my nomination in Philadelphia, was that certain aspects of our foreign policy should not be dragged into the campaign. And I went the limit in keeping them out. It was my view, and it still is, that these are matters in which we Americans must show a united front to the world. It would be unforgivable to play politics with an international crisis.

I was shocked therefore when the candidate for Vice-President of the Democratic Party proceeded to do that very thing. The candidate for Vice-President began traveling up and down the state of Illinois using the name of Adolf Hitler to get votes for the Democratic party. He did this by making absolutely unwarranted charges against the Republicans without any basis of fact. He sought to identify the Republican Party with the word "appeasement"—a word inherited from the Munich conference of 1938, which Mr. Roosevelt himself had done so much to bring about.

Bars Politics in Safety

I would rather not be elected to office than play politics with your safety and perhaps your lives. That is the kind of campaigning I wanted to exclude. And so far as I am concerned, it is still excluded.

Anyone who is willing to study the evidence must agree that the New Deal has been a failure in domestic affairs. Some think it has been a colossal failure; others think that it might have been worse. My own view is that while the New Deal has achieved a number of reforms that were badly needed, its domestic policy has pushed us to the threshold of bankruptcy and unconstitutional government.

The New Deal has spent sixty billion dollars. Yet as of August, 1940, there were more unemployed than there were in 1936. There is less opportunity and there is less real security. The national income has failed to break through the level of 1926, and has for the most part been close to the level of 1920. In eight years we will have doubled our national debt. And yet we are not producing enough to supply our own people, and we are not growing enough to keep up with our own birth rate.

But the New Dealers, knowing that they cannot possibly justify the New Deal in domestic affairs, came forward this year with the astounding theory that the New Deal Party under Mr. Roosevelt has been a great success in foreign affairs. They have set up Mr. Roosevelt as the defender of democracy, the man of wisdom in whom lies the hope of the democratic world.

Trade Needs Open Markets

What is there to justify this amazing theory? It is as wild and untenable as any theory that ever popped out of Mr. Roosevelt's hat.

Go back for a moment to the year 1933. That was a fateful year. The leading democracies of Europe, with France lagging behind, were just beginning to recover from the world-wide depression that had shaken them to their foundations. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to world recovery was the instability of foreign exchange. And through the efforts of Mr. Hoover in 1932, followed up by Mr. Roosevelt in April, 1933, a conference had been arranged to meet in London to solve this and other problems.

Certainly you people here in San Francisco understand the importance of stability in international monetary standards. Here in this great center of shipping and trade, the gateway to the Orient, you know that when exporters and importers cannot accurately predict the value of currencies in other lands, foreign trade becomes almost impossible.

You know also that the very basis of our system of free enterprise is trade—trade in open markets, where the goods of the world are exchanged with some relationship to the laws of supply and demand. Trade is the life-blood of democracy.

Economic Conference Wrecked

But none of this seems to have been apparent to Mr. Roosevelt in 1933. For a short time after his inauguration he did indeed regard the London Economic Conference with favor. He did not, however, see it for what it was: a magnificent opportunity for the leader of the world's greatest democracy to do something tangible to rehabilitate the democratic world.

On the contrary, after his delegates had arrived in London, Mr. Roosevelt violently and without warning repudiated the instructions he had given them. Sitting in a boat off the coast of Maine he hastily adopted a brand new experimental monetary program for the United States. He denounced the proposal of the conference as a "specious fallacy." And he had a few fine words to say concerning his favorite objectives—"reduced cost of government," "adequate government income," and "balanced budgets."

This rash decision wrecked the conference, and put an end to any immediate hope for stabilized international exchange. It condemned France and all the gold bloc nations to three years of deflationary pressure, ending in the collapse of their currencies. It thus weakened the structure of the democratic world and opened the way to the aggressive designs of Hitler.

Now I am not bringing this matter up again merely to carp or criticize. I am bringing it up because I have had to reach a definition in my own mind of the responsibilities of the Presidency in foreign affairs. And the incident of the London economic conference illustrates a conclusion I have reached.

Responsibility of Presidency

As I see it, the President of the United States has a twofold responsibility. He must defend and preserve our democracy and he must encourage other democracies. One of these objectives cannot be accomplished without the other because the democratic world is interdependent and interrelated. If democracy is not strong elsewhere it will be difficult to keep it strong at home.

The present Administration has not understood that principle. It began by weakening the other democracies and it has ended by weakening our own. Let us turn from the first term to the second.

Four years after the London Conference, after Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated a second time, the designs of Hitler against the democracies had become the most important factor in Europe. The situation was dangerous, and recognized as such by newspaper writers, editors, and government spokesmen everywhere.

But the fact that the situation was dangerous did not mean that inevitably within a few years most of the world would be plunged into war. There was no such inevitability. There were good reasons to believe that the tide would turn—away from depression and war to prosperity and peace. This hope was soundly based on the fact that the democracies seemed actually to be recovering from the depression.

Democracy Needs Prosperity

I want you to note here that every rising index in those free countries strengthened their freedom and their tenure on the democratic way of life. Democracy is rooted in prosperity. It has never been overthrown from within, during a prosperous period.

But in the general economic recovery of the democracies there was one weak spot. That spot was the United States. In the United States of all places recovery lagged behind the rest of the democratic world, including France. Time and time again the statistics showed that almost every country in the world was recovering faster than the great and rich United States.

Elsewhere it was assumed that the depression in the United States could not possibly last much longer. Sooner or later recovery must come. And when it did come it would confirm and stimulate further recovery elsewhere. It would strengthen the democracies. It would help them to deal with the rising tide of military dictatorship.

In this situation, dangerous but far from hopeless, there were two things that the United States should have done. First, we should have assured the domestic recovery that the democratic world was waiting for. And secondly, we should have taken immediate steps to repair the damage in 1933 at the London Economic Conference. We should have adopted a vigorous policy for the promotion of trade and commerce. We should have set about creating a strong and prosperous area of peace.

Sees Opportunities Missed

But on Jan. 20, 1937, when Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated for a second term, what did he undertake as his first great job?

He might have undertaken to promote recovery in the country—this great country that was lagging behind the rest of the world. But he wasn't interested in that.

He might have undertaken to do something to encourage world trade and insure world peace. But world peace didn't seem to be worrying him very much.

Then—what was on his mind? Why, a scheme for packing the Supreme Court of the United States.

And we all remember what happened as a result of that scheme. The totally unexpected and totally unnecessary controversy about the Supreme Court split America in two. Congress became preoccupied with the defense of our Constitution. While Hitler's power increased from day to day, we presented to the world the spectacle of a great people, the greatest of the democracies, torn asunder by a broil over one of our most fundamental principles.

That was the time when Franklin Roosevelt had his golden opportunity to save world democracy in the eleventh hour—and don't forget that the very next year was the year of Munich. That was the time when, by encouraging industry in this country, by encouraging money to flow, and by providing people with opportunity to work, he could have placed a substantial obstacle in the path of Hitler—the obstacle of trade and prosperity. But instead of doing this, he turned against the United States Supreme Court, one of the greatest democratic institutions in the world.

Charges Damage to Democracy

When I hear the New Dealers claiming that this man is such a wizard at foreign affairs; when I hear them claim that he is the one indispensable man to defend our democracy today, I cannot take them seriously. I cannot avoid the conclusion that they are trying to sell the American people something different from that which is written in the book of history.

I bring a charge against the New Deal which I have measured carefully. I charge that this Administration has contributed to the downfall of European democracy. I charge that it must bear a direct share of the responsibility for the present war.

In taking up this position I am not alone. I have, standing as it were at my side, speaking, I would almost say, my own words, the man who, above all others, stands forth today as the defender of democracy and freedom on this earth. This man said in 1937, less than a year after Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated a second time:

"There is one way above all others in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity."

The man who said that in 1937 is Winston Churchill, the embattled Prime Minister of Britain.

The point is so clear, it is so important, that I am going to read you what he said at some length. Listen well. The words you are about to hear are the words of an oracle.

Churchill's Words Quoted

"There is one way above all others," says Mr. Churchill, "in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity. A prosperous United States exerts, directly and indirectly, an immense beneficent force upon world affairs. A United States thrown into financial and economic collapse spreads evil far and wide, and weakens France and England just at the time when they have most need to be strong. The quarrel in which President Roosevelt has become involved with wealth and business may produce results profoundly harmful to ideals which to him and his people are dear."

"The Washington Administration," says Mr. Churchill, "has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States, with none of the perils and burdens of Europe upon it, is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression. This warfare has taken three main forms: First the attack upon the capital reserves of great corporations, which has woefully crippled their power to make future plans and give future work; secondly, the remorseless pressure of uncertainty and ill will which has been maintained against the immense sphere of public utility undertakings; thirdly, the irksomely hampering restrictions imposed upon market and stock exchange transactions. The effect has been to range the Executive of the United States against all the great wealth-producing agencies of the capitalist system. On both sides blood is up, and between them in their fury they can undoubtedly tear the financial and economic strength of the American people to pieces."

The Battle for America

"In quiet times"—I am still quoting—"there is much to be said for some of these issues being patiently fought out. But even the most enthusiastic New Dealer might ask himself whether, with Europe and indeed the whole world in its present condition, this is a good time for the United States to indulge in this devastating internecine war. Those who are keeping the flag of peace and free government flying in the Old World have almost a right to ask that their comrades in the New World should, during these years of exceptional and not diminishing danger, set an example of strength and stability. The well-being of the United States may spell not only the well-being but the safety of all sorts and conditions of men."

I know of no other statement that so ably summarizes the position I stand for. I know of no more lucid analysis of the principles inherent in this campaign.

And I will say to you here that I stand ready to defend these principles in America even as Mr. Churchill is defending them in Britain. As he is fighting the battle of Britain, so I have dedicated myself and my party to fight the battle of America.

We may thank God, you and I, that the battle of America is not a bloody battle. But we cannot afford to assume that it is a battle of lesser consequence than the battle that Mr. Churchill is fighting.

We are faced with a changed world beyond our shores. There has been a great reaction against the liberties of man, a counter-revolution against the principles of human freedom that were established by the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Whatever happens to Britain, there is little to indicate that the world beyond our shores will be anything like the world we have hitherto known. If Britain stops Germany, it is possible that there will occur uprisings in the conquered countries, and in Germany herself, against Hitler's rule. But in that event Europe will be demoralized. If, on the other hand, Germany is victorious, the United States will be left alone to face a hostile totalitarian world.

United States Isolated

The loneliness of the United States is a direct result of the foreign policies of the last eight years. If Britain falls we are utterly and savagely alone. No nation on earth, except Britain, owes us anything but disillusionment and ill will.

We must — we desperately must—rid ourselves of the fallacy that democracy can be defended with words, with poses, with political paraphernalia designed to impress the American people and no one else.

We must send, and we must keep sending, aid to Britain, our first line of defense and our only remaining friend. We must aid her to the limit of prudence and effectiveness, as determined by impartial experts in this field.

In the Pacific our best ends will be served by a free, strong, and democratically progressive China, and we should render China economic assistance to that end. In addition I favor exploring the acquisition and development of Pacific air bases for the protection of our interests in that ocean.

I favor the building of a defense system adequate to protect our soil from aggression from any quarter—a defense system so strong that none will ever dare to strike.

Bars Useless Battles

I favor an industrial revival, re-employment, and encouragement to American enterprises, without which we cannot hope to maintain our democratic institutions.

These are the elements of the battle of America. Yet I am one who does not believe in fighting battles unless I am fighting for an objective. I propose that we begin to outline our objective, no matter how remote.

We are a commercial people, and we must therefore build up the commerce of the world. We are a peaceful people, and we must therefore strengthen peace by giving other peoples—democratic peoples— our economic support.

By this I mean that we must above all things work toward a higher standard of living. We must work for a higher standard not only here in America, but in other countries as well. The necessity for doing this is borne out by the statistics of our foreign trade. By and large our trade is best with those countries which have the highest standard of living. I truly believe that a high standard of living in Canada, in Mexico, in South America, in the Orient, and perhaps some day again in shattered Europe, provides the only long-term hope for democracy in this land of ours.

Scope for Idle Capital

In this objective there is scope for the genius of America. There is scope for our idle capital, there is scope for our capital goods industries and for our manufacturing techniques, there is new opportunity for our labor and new jobs for our unemployed. By the wise use of credits, and by economic agreements, we can encourage the industrial development of other countries, help them to expand, and promote their prosperity.

I realize that in the present condition of the world that objective seems almost infinitely far away.

But distance and difficulty have never troubled our people. We have thrived on them. This beautiful city of yours stands as a living symbol of what we can hope for and what we can accomplish, if we are given a chance. We crossed a continent to get here and build a metropolis on your hills.

Let our Government have confidence in us! We are not half finished with the job we want to do. We have not half finished the job of making democracy the most powerful influence in the world.

Honored

Katherine Lenroot

Recipient of the annual Parents' Magazine Medal for outstanding service to children.

Bureau Chief Gets Award In Child Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, today was awarded the annual Parents' Magazine medal for outstanding service to children.

The medal, given annually to the person contributing the most important service of the year to children, was presented to Miss Lenroot at the Better Parenthood week luncheon in New York. George J. Hecht, publisher of Parents' Magazine, presided at the luncheon, where there were assembled several hundred guests prominent in the fields of social service and parent education.

The Parents' Magazine twins, presented the medal to Miss Lenroot.

Miss Lenroot has worked with the Children's Bureau for 26 years and has served as its chief since 1934. She headed the United States delegations to the fifth and sixth Pan-American child conferences, held in Cuba and in Peru, and acted as executive secretary of this year's White House Conference on Children in a Democracy in Washington, D. C.

Miss Lenroot was hailed by Mr. Hecht as the "best friend of American children."

Issue of Foreign Affairs Now Crux of Willkie Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23—With a dramatically parallel statement from Winston Churchill to buttress his position, Wendell L. Willkie has today drawn the issue between himself and President Roosevelt in the field of foreign affairs.

This issue, which the Republican nominee intends to take to the Country in a series of major speeches in which he plans to expand and fortify his charges with further evidence, is that the New Deal, by throwing overboard the London Economic Conference and engaging America in domestic class warfare, let the European democracies down and muffed "a golden opportunity to put a substantial obstacle in the path of Hitler."

As Mr. Willkie this morning carried his appeal into the welcoming home territory of his running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the eleventh State of his present swing, members of his official party let it be known that Mr. Willkie is ready to follow his quotations from the British Prime Minister with additional witnesses to support his contention that Franklin Roosevelt is "no wizard at foreign affairs." And that he is not "the one indispensable man to defend our democracy today."

Thus Mr. Willkie's San Francisco address on foreign policy which many consider the best effort of his campaign and capable of giving his candidacy a lift throughout the Nation is to be seen as the opening of a new phase of his Presidential drive.

In more explicit terms than heretofore Mr. Willkie is defining himself on foreign affairs in two important respects.

Urging Aid to Britain

On the positive side the Republican candidate is pledging himself to give all possible encouragement to democracies everywhere in the world, is advocating that "we send and keep sending aid to Britain, our first line of defense and our only remaining friend," is favoring economic assistance in order to help preserve a "free, strong and democratically progressive China," and is urging that the United States explore the acquisition and development of Pacific air and naval bases.

On the negative side the Republican candidate is challenging what he considers the "astounding and untenable theory that the New Deal Party under Mr. Roosevelt has been a great success in foreign affairs." He is beginning to amplify, and more is to be expected, the charge which he says he has "measured carefully," the charge that the New Deal Administration "has contributed to the downfall of European democracies" and that it must "bear a direct share of the responsibility for the present war."

Since the defense of democracy is, in Mr. Willkie's judgment, the central issue of the campaign, the nominee is now beginning to develop the very heart of his case, in the foreign field, against the New Deal and the Country's reaction to his San Francisco speech is, therefore, expected to be a large factor in the outcome of the election.

It is generally conceded—and Willkie aides do not themselves disagree—that the war is Mr. Roosevelt's greatest asset in the 1940 election and that the tendency of many voters as the crisis continues acute is to rally around a President already in office.

Thus the conduct of American foreign policy is a first issue in the campaign and Mr. Willkie's San Francisco address is his direct and considered answer to a question which appears to be weighing heavily on the thought of the American people.

The crowd which filled San Francisco's Civic Auditorium and the 5,000 who stood outside in the adjoining streets gave evidence of liking what the Republican nominee was saying and it was the general comment that in both the substance and manner of his speech Mr. Willkie is becoming a much improved campaigner.

Mr. Willkie's Case

What, then, is the essence of Mr. Willkie's case that the President is not a "wizard in foreign affairs," is not "the one indispensable man" to guide America through the World crisis? It is:

1. That by torpedoing the London Economic Conference in 1933 the New Deal, in its first term, "condemned France and all the gold-bloc nations to three years of deflationary pressure, ending in the collapse of their currencies, and thus weakened the structure of the democratic World and opened the way to the aggressive designs of Hitler."

2. That at a time when it had a "golden opportunity to save World democracy," that at a time when American prosperity was needed to strengthen the hands of the European democracies against the rising power of Hitler, the New Deal in its second term advanced its "scheme for packing the Supreme Court of the United States," that "while Hitler's power increased from day to day, we presented the World the spectacle of a great people, the greatest of the democracies, torn asunder by a broil over one of our most fundamental and cherished principles."

"In taking this position, I am not alone," Mr. Willkie declared, and he figuratively introduced to his cheering audience a witness who, he said, "stands forth today as the defender of democracy and freedom on this earth, the embattled Prime Minister of Britain, Winston Churchill."

Mr. Willkie quoted the following and more to the same effect from an article written by Mr. Churchill in the midst of Mr. Roosevelt's second term—a quotation which the nominee says summarizes his position and is the most "lucid analysis of the principles inherent in this campaign."

"There is one way above all others in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity."

As Mr. Willkie arrived in Portland to deliver his first speech in the Northwest he was greeted by the editorial announcement of the Oregon Journal which, with a record of never having endorsed a Republican Presidential candidate, declared its support for the Republican Party's 1940 nominee because it "believed the third term wrong in principle and wrong in practice," and because it believed the Willkie-McNary ticket "would do more for the material well-being of men and women in all walks of life than the New Deal philosophy of spend and spend and tax and tax." J. R. D.

Showdown in Asia Seen

Continued from Page 1

ican trump is an embargo upon all imports to and exports from Japan. Since the Japanese economy is dependent upon the United States and the British Empire for its sales and as sources of raw material, such an embargo would be an incalculable blow both to Japanese industry and to the Island's war machine.

Strong Action Needed

Although there are no predictions here that an embargo is imminent, some observers believe that the chances for such action are increasing daily. They point out that Britain's sturdy resistance at home is impressing Washington with the fact that a bold and forthright course offers the only possible defense of American rights and of world-wide democracy. British resistance is also strengthening this country's position in the Pacific, as did the acquisition of the new Atlantic defense bases.

There is also the belief that Japan's military, economic, and diplomatic fortunes are, despite the preoccupation of most of the world with the current European struggle, at the lowest ebb in several years and that Tokyo is much more likely to succumb to strong Anglo-American pressure than is believed.

Much interest is aroused here by reliable reports from London declaring that Anglo-American talks on the Pacific involve a reopening of the Burma road, which Britain closed some weeks ago. A reopening of this road, while possibly provoking an Anglo-Japanese showdown, would permit the Chinese generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, to obtain the supplies necessary for continued resistance.

War Threat Seen

There is a strong division in Washington diplomatic circles as to whether the United States would accept the use of the Singapore base. Those who doubt that the United States would accept it point out that this action would mean, in all probability, that the United States had decided to risk war with Japan if necessary.

They argue that Japan would feel that American use of Singapore would be too great a danger to its ambitions to be tolerated and that a war would follow. They say the Administration could not fail to realize this and that, therefore, use of Singapore is out of the question.

There are others, however, who argue that use of Singapore would give this country such strategic strength that the Japanese would shy away from risking their hope of a new Far Eastern order in a war, accompanied, as it would be, by an Anglo-American embargo. Thus, they say that, as in the case of the Atlantic Ocean bases, the United States could accomplish much with little effort or expense.

Schoolmen's Chief Assails NYA Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposal to Congress to appropriate $40,000,000 for vocational training by the National Youth Administration drew fire from Carroll R. Reed, Superintendent of Minneapolis public schools and President of the American Association of School Administrators.

Dr. Reed placed in the mails letters to 6,000 school superintendents and a number of college presidents condemning the proposal as an attempt to "substitute some makeshift type of training for our established vocational program."

The letters called on school administrators of the United States to "examine all the facts and take action in protest as seems best to you."

Willkie Wins Point

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept 23 (AP)—The Chattanooga Times announced last night its support of Wendell L. Willkie for the Presidency and at the same time granted editorial leaves of absence to Executive Editor Julian Larose Harris and his assistant, Hunt Clement, Jr., who disagreed with the political stand.

Col. Julius Ochs Adler, publisher, in a signed statement appearing at the top of an editorial page column, said:

"Mr. Julian Larose Harris, the Executive Editor of the Chattanooga Times, and Mr. Hunt Clement, Jr., his assistant, finding themselves not in accord with the editorial policy of the Chattanooga Times in the presidential campaign, have been granted editorial leaves of absence at their own request.

"Mr. Harris and Mr. Clement will resume their full duties on Nov. 7, 1940."

British Urge Retaliation

Continued from Page 1

Germany is the cry being voiced by various newspapers here, among them the Sunday Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Air Production Minister, who, however, since joining the British Cabinet is not responsible for the editorial policy of his newspapers.

On the other hand, numerous letters to The Times indicate there is also a strong feeling, notably among the higher-income section of the community, that the Government policy is right in its present concentration of bombing on military targets and in refusing to be "incited" into large-scale reprisals against German cities.

Both from a military and a moral viewpoint, the reprisal policy is condemned by these correspondents.

For the present, the Government clearly intends to continue aiming the bulk of its bomber force against military and industrial objectives. It is when one takes a long-term view of the air war that he wonders how long London can stand the present scale of attack without resort to British reprisals in an attempt to turn German fury away from the British civilian population.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Hitler Youth Clicks Heels To Show How Strong He Is

The following account of how militarism is infused into German people through the Youth Organizations has been furnished by a correspondent who has spent some time with the Hitler Youth in Germany and now resides in Switzerland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland — The military side of life permeates the entire training of the Hitler Youth. Everything he does, reads, or hears from his leaders from the age of 10 until his admission to compulsory labor service at 18 and his two years' military service aims at including the military virtues. He must have the idea that he is one day to stand on the field of battle to fight for his country. There has probably never in the history of mankind been a more thoroughly militarized generation than that of former Hitler youths now in their teens and twenties.

Fighting for a young lad of 10 or 12 means first of all fist fighting or wrestling, whereby he tries to dominate and show his superiority over his comrades and his right to lead them.

This "grammar school militarism" is encouraged by the Hitler Youth leaders as natural, healthy and honorable. It is presented to youth as an ideal reaction in poems, stories and short dramatic sketches. Those who do not accept this ideal are branded as sissies and soon lose caste among their comrades.

Remarks against the honor of his family, his Hitler-Youth troop, or his person are "causus belli" for the "Pimpf" which is a coined word to designate the young Hitler Youth. Fist fighting therefore is the preliminary school for the duels of the S. S. and S. A. troops.

The Boy Scout ideal of protection of the weak is not emphasized in Hitler Youth training, perhaps because there is theoretically no weakness within National Socialism.

War Fills His Reading

War under all conceivable conditions in all parts of the globe fill the Government-controlled reading of the Hitler Youth. Remarqué with "All Quiet on the Western Front" most widespread post-war, disillusionist writer, is practically unknown by the present generation, showing the effectiveness of government censorship.

The Hitler Youth has sympathy for the "noble savage" which Americans have "ruthlessly" wiped out, but he justifies the German struggle against the Slav.

Hitler Youth leaders demand as much as is humanly possible in the way of accomplishment and self-discipline. Personal independence and self-sufficiency are taught at an early age. The things which a nine-year-old allowed his mother to do for him—brushing his shoes, washing his face, pouring his milk —the 10-year-old "Pimpf" does proudly for himself.

Mother is usually at first hurt at this sudden brusk refusal of her help by the young warrior, but she soon comes to realize that this is his duty as a Hitler Youth.

Since a Hitler Youth troop is a military unit in embryo, he must acquire an instinctive spirit of unity.

The writer, after experience in both American boys' camps and Hitler Youth troops, has found the American lads more individualistic, saying and doing more what they wish, whereas the Hitler Youth troop has a sense of subordination of the individual to the group as a whole. This co-ordination between the individual and the group is seen particularly in their marching and singing which is done together and at a sign from the leader. The American youth have the advantage of being intellectually more alive and original; the Germans are strong in group enthusiasm and group emotion, even group thinking.

The American Approach

The American lads approach to nature is a playful one of curiosity, mingled with technical interest in insects, animals and vegetation. The German lad thinks chiefly of dominating nature and making it serve his ends. For him, nature and man are engaged in a constant struggle for existence in which the weakest is vanquished and even the lives of the strong are squandered with prodigal carelessness.

The German lad with his knapsack of blankets, cooking kit, and compass, is at home anywhere outdoors. He has excellent maps, which he has studied thoroughly, so that he is never lost. The contours of hills and streams are explained by an elder leader. Their knowledge of maps has stood the Hitler Youth in good stead in their experience as parachutists in Belgium and Holland. The well-organized war games teach the defense value of a hill or a log; the imaginery weapons are hand grenades and rifles.

Not everyone in an army can be an officer, hence it is important that the large majority have the ability to subordinate themselves to the will of another. This instinct for subordination, which makes the Germans such good soldiers, is also a characteristic of the Hitler Youth. They delight in receiving a command which they can carry out with snappy precision. Even a simple social duty such as accompanying a guest from the camp to the railway station is assigned to a "Pimpf" in a military way and carried out with all the dignity and seriousness with which a high foreign diplomat might be treated by the officer of a military escort.

Hitler Is His Model

One of the revolutionary educational ideas of National Socialism has been to emphasize the training of the will-power as more important than all other human faculties, including the intellect and the power of rational thinking so highly prized in democratic educational systems. Herr Hitler is the model for will-power.

Recklessness, taking a chance against great odds, is for the Hitler Youth a much higher virtue than the "comfortable middle-class" idea of waiting for at least a 51 per cent chance of success. This is considered a virtue for dangerous, warlike times and has been practiced by many former Hitler Youths in the war.

The doctrine of the "racial soul" is taught to make the Hitler Youth careless of personal safety for the good of the race. According to this doctrine the race has a will and a spirit of its own as expressed by the State. It is the highest duty and honor of the individual to subordinate himself to the will of the "racial soul" and to die for its future life on this earth. The racial idea has for the Hitler youth a very practical military significance. It is his way of laying claim to military superiority and bolstering his own self-assurance.

Hitler Model of Ego

The Hitler Youth leaders are hostile to Christianity, because it denies the racial soul. Christian teachings of humility, love, long-sufferance and conscience also run contrary to Hitler Youth teaching of belligerency and a natural play of the fundamental instincts. Often hikes are planned on Sundays to get the youth out into the open and away from the churches.

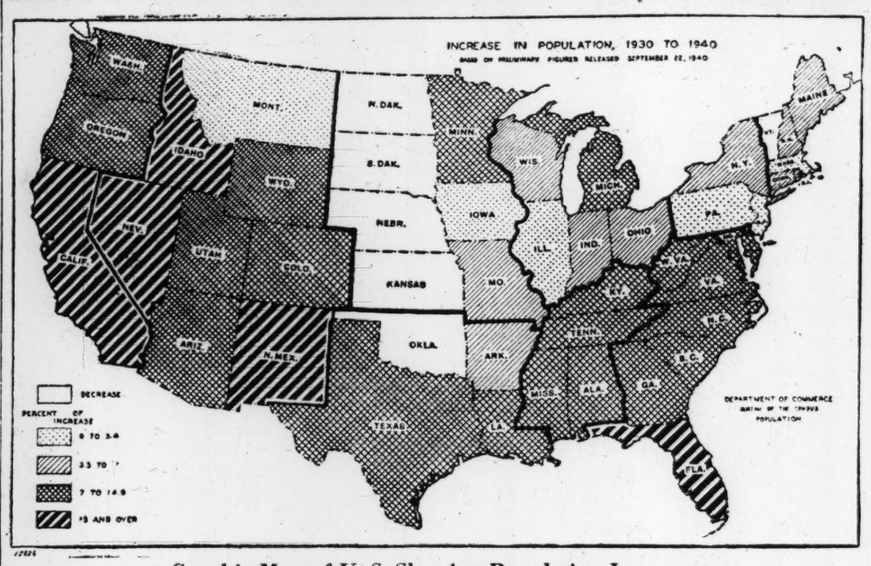
In Adolf Hitler the boys of Germany have an "ego ideal" a model of complete manhood which is essentially military in nature. Hitler is for them the simple soldier, clad in the sacred suit of gray, who fought for four years beside their fathers in the first world war.

He is the great teacher of military ideals, spartan simplicity and courage, who demanded of this generation that it be, "tough as leather, hard as Krupp steel and swift as a greyhound."

The Hitler Youth does not know that he is living under unfree institutions, that he is not free to reject the principles of his life; that his reading matter is carefully filtered through a National Socialist screen and that his schools and universities are fettered. If one tells him that he has not examined his fundamental beliefs from all points of view and that he is not allowed to do so, he is at first incredulous and then he says, "But why waste time examining the wrong point of view if you have the right one?"

Because of his uncritical attitude the Hitler Youth can sing as lustily of freedom as any democratic lad —it is indeed the word he uses most frequently. Yet he is not thinking of individual freedom; the freedom to do what he personally desires never occurs to him as a reasonable demand to be made. His freedom is the freedom of the "German race" to do what it wants, to impose its will on other races, to expand and grow and become more powerful. For this ideal of freedom the Hitler Youth is willing to give up personal desires and to die in battle.

Here Is How the States Have Gained or Lost



Graphic Map of U. S. Showing Population Increases

Gains in population are indicated by degrees of shading, heaviest marked gaining most and white indicating loss.

Census Gives U. S. 131,409,881 With 7 P. C. New Low Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The United States which has just had its decennial measurement taken, is showing striking signs of maturity.

The new marks on the wall, dated April 1, 1940, show it is still expanding in population, but is definitely slowing down its rate of growth and thus producing changed social and economic problems for those concerned with its welfare.

The preliminary 1940 census figures, just released, show 131,409,881 people in the United States. This figure represents an increase of 8,634,835 since 1930, a change of only 7 per cent in decade compared with 16.1 per cent between 1920 and 1930.

The slackening in the population growth, the Census Bureau attributes to a declining birth rate and virtual cessation of immigration from foreign countries.

Unless there is a rise in the birth rate or the bars are again let down to immigrants from abroad, government statisticians now expect the United States to reach the point of static population sometime between 1970 and 1980. The population will then be about 150,000,000.

Drift South and West

The 1940 count shows a general drift of population toward the South and West. The Northern States which had nearly 60 per cent of the 1930 population, show only about one-third of the increase between 1930 and 1940. The Southern States, which had less than 31 per cent of the 1930 population, show nearly 44 per cent of the increase, and the Western States, which had less than 10 per cent of the 1930 population, show more than 22 per cent of the increase.

Six States Lose

Six States — Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Vermont — actually lost population during the decade. In the first five States, the egress is attributed to drought and its consequent "dust bowl." Census officials said they could account for Vermont's loss only by the fact that "farming is not too prosperous in New England and Vermont does not seem to have yet secured the share of the tourist trade that Maine and Massachusetts have."

On the basis of percentages, Florida gained the most—27.9 per cent; South Dakota lost the most, 7.5, and the District of Columbia, in which the number of Federal employees had doubled in 10 years, exceeded the 48 states with a gain of 36.2 per cent.

In actual numbers, California gained the most, 1,196,437, and Kansas lost the most, 81,862.

New York continued to be the most populous State with 13,379,622 residents, and Nevada trailed all with 110,014.

Fastest growing large city in any State was Miami Beach, Florida.

States that have grown more rapidly in the 1930-1940 decade than from 1920 to 1930 are: Montana, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

"To some extent," comments William Lane Austin, Director of the Census, "the relatively more rapid rate of increase in the southern States is the result of their higher birth rate, coupled with the fact that, under present employment conditions, a much larger fraction of their population increase has probably remained within these States than in recent previous decades.

Seekers for Warmth

"The increase on the Pacific Coast," he adds, probably represents the continued settlement and development of new territory, since these States represent the last of the well-watered lands to be occupied in continental United States. An especially rapid growth in California, is presumably attributable also to the tendency of certain classes of the population to migrate toward areas of a warmer climate, this same tendency probably explaining also the rapid growth in Florida."

It will be sometime next winter before census statisticians, with their complicated mathematical formulae can determine just where the center of population of the United States was located in April 1940.

More immediate is the problem of determining congressional reapportionment to keep pace with the population trends. Bureau experts predict there will be some shifts, after the final census figures are ready in November but refuse to say now which States will gain or lose congressmen. Vermont, one of the States losing population, cannot lose a congressman, because it has only one now. The new reapportionment will affect the fall elections of 1942.

Nickel Not Enough

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—J. M. Ferguson policeman, found this note in a feminine hand, pasted on the windshield of an overparked car beside a parking meter:

"Mister officer—I don't know how long I'm going to be gone, but if I'm gone too long you'll find a nickel under the hood."

The motorist got a ticket.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Manly (Fourth Church, Sydney): Embassy Theater, East Esplanade, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Tasmania

Hobart: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Zealand

Lower Hutt: King George Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Canada

Alberta

Edmonton: Empire Theater, One Hundred and Third Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 4.

British Columbia

Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Ontario

St. Catharines: Lincoln Theater, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

England

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (First Church): Assembly Hall 3 p. m., Oct. 7.

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 15.

Yorkshire

Bingley: The Hippodrome Picture House, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Goole: Carlton Cinema, Boothferry Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 13.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3. Radiocast Station WMOB, 1200 kilocycles.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 8 p. m. Sept. 30.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., October 1.

Flintridge (auspices First Church, La Canada): La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 3 p. m., September 29.

Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m.; October 3. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., October 5.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., October 3.

Los Angeles (Thirty-fifth Church): Masonic Temple, Florence Hall, 4932½ Huntington Drive South, El Sereno, 8 p. m., October 4.

Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., September 29.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., October 1.

South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., September 30.

Watsonville: Veterans Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., September 30.

Weed: New Weed Theater, 8 p. m., October 1.

Yuba City: Yuba City Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., September 29.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., October 3.

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capitol Avenue and Trinity Street, 3:30 p. m., September 29.

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill, 3:30 p. m., September 29.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., October 3.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, Monroe and Prairie Streets, 8 p. m., October 1.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 1.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., October 4.

East St. Louis: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 5.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 29.

Paris: High School Auditorium, South Main and Crawford Streets, 8 p. m., October 3.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

Massachusetts

Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Westfield: High School Hall, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, Crapo Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Marshall: Marshall High School Auditorium 4 p. m., Sept. 29.

South Haven: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Third Church): Masonic Temple, 1100 Payne Avenue, 3:30 p. m., September 29.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., October 4.

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 3.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts Auditorium, Concord Street, 8 p. m., October 4.

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 3.

New Jersey

Englewood: Englewood Junior High School, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., October 1.

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3 p. m., September 29.

Moorestown: Moorestown Public High School, Second and Church Streets, 8 p. m., October 5.

Point Pleasant: Point Pleasant High School Auditorium, Bay and Trenton Avenues, 3:30 p. m., September 29.

Rahway: Franklin School Auditorium, St. George's Avenue and Harrison Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

Trenton: Junior High School Number 3, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Westwood: Notice in Sept. 21 Sentinel withdrawn.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Hamburg: Hamburg High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Oswego: Robinson Auditorium, High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Port Washington: Masonic Temple, Haven and Franklin Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 4.

Wellsville: Nancy Howe Auditorium, David A. Howe Library, 155 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.

Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., October 4.

East Liverpool: Mary Patterson Home, East Fourth Street, 3:15 p. m., September 29.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, Linden and Laurel Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 1.

Corry: Junior High School Auditorium, Wright Street, 8:15 p. m., October 4.

Lansdale: Lansdale High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 3.

North East: North East High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 30.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice 5443 Greene Street, Germantown 8 p. m., October 1.

Scranton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., October 4.

Upper Darby (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Haverford Township High School, Brookline, 8:15 p. m., September 30.

West Chester: Warner Theater, North High Street, 3:15 p. m., September 29

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 3.

Port Angeles: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., September 29.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, East Washington Street at Brooks Street 8:15 p. m., September 30.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 30.

Racine: Church Edifice, College Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., October 4.

Rhinelander: Methodist Church, Stevens and Rives Street, 8 p. m., October 1.

American Unit Keeps On With Evacuee Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The torpedoing of a British steamship bound for Canada with the loss of 83 child refugees on board will not deter American efforts to bring British child evacuees to homes in the United States, Marshall Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, declared today.

"So far as we know, evacuated children will continue to arrive as announced last week," he added. "We have no word of any change of policy in London."

The Committee's announcement, made last Saturday, that a solution had been found in London to the transportation problem which had held up the child migration scheme for several weeks and that one vessel bringing 103 child refugees to the United States was on its way with three more vessels scheduled, was declared to be "still accurate" by Committee spokesmen today.

"We need hardly say how much sympathy we feel toward the parents of the children on the ship that was sunk and toward the hosts in Canada who were eagerly expecting them," Mr. Field said. "Our sympathy is also extended to Geoffrey Shakespeare and the members of the Children's Overseas Board, under whose auspices they were coming. None of the children or escorts aboard the ship were coming under the auspices of the United States Committee.

"All children who leave England for homes in this country under auspices of the United States Committee do so by the deliberate choice of their parents, who thoroughly understand the risks at sea, but feel it better to take this onetime risk than to face the continuing day-by-day risk of bombs at home."

With the increased tempo of bombing attacks on Britain several weeks ago, transport of British children to United States ports practically ceased. On Saturday, however, the Committee announced that, according to assurances received from Eric C. Biddle, its executive director, who had been sent to London in an effort to expedite transport arrangements, shipment of children had been resumed.

The British Government, it was said, was ready to use all available transportation in carrying out evacuation plans. The United States Committee, spokesmen said, was preparing to care for upward of 1,000 children who might arrive here within the next few weeks. If any change in the British program is now contemplated, the committee has not heard of it.

Wife of Washington Scion Urges Anti-Third Term Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Mrs. Irene Tinsley Washington, wife of a descendant from the family of the First President, today urged an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting a third term for any President.

Speaking before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee studying proposed limitations on presidential tenure, Mrs. Washington recalled that "General Washington was not egotistical enough to believe that he was the only man in his day and generation capable of properly conducting the office he was about to relinquish.

"If infant democracy could survive his retirement, why the necessity after 143 years to cling to one personality?" she asked.

Mrs. Washington told the Committee that family tradition has it that General Washington spoke "frequently and freely" against a presidential tenure of more than eight years.

In historical research on the third-term question, Mrs. Washington told the Committee she had been impressed by four things: (1) the two Presidents who probably could have had three terms, saved the people from themselves; (2) two Presidents attempted a third term and the people saved themselves from the Presidents; (3) the number of Presidents who made definite statements before taking office or during their administration; (4) the number of times there was an anti-third-term plank in the Democratic platform.

Menace to Free Governments

"Though the third term may in one instance be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed," Mrs. Washington concluded.

George W. Robnett, Executive Secretary of the Church League of America, reported upon an informal poll he had taken among clergy and laymen.

"Among the many whom I consulted, and these included prominent Democrats as well as Republicans, I found almost unanimous sentiment for some way of guarding the office of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation from that individual or group who might become so impressed with self-importance as to be impelled to use the vast new instruments of power for self-intrenchment and perpetuation of tenure to the point of destroying the democratic character of our republic," he told the Committee.

Mr. Robnett went on to say that he had found widespread apprehension that "federal bureaucracy and government largess have during the last eight years been extended to such huge proportions as to place within the grasp of any President leverage that he could easily use successfully to perpetuate himself in office indefinitely—if he were so minded."

Newberry Crater Urged as U. S. Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Newberry Crater, one of central Oregon's geological spots of interest is again in the news, this time with another demand by a visitor that the area be made a national park. This latest demand comes from Dr. R. L. Nichols, of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., who has spent the past summer studying the volcanic formations within Newberry Crater.

The Newberry area is replete with geologic formations of every description. In addition to the numerous volcanic craters within Newberry Crater itself, the surrounding territory includes two huge lakes, Paulina and East lakes, a recently discovered petrified forest, the Arnold Ice Cave, the Lava River tunnel, and numerous other formations of interest to the tourist as well as the geologist.

Hanfstaengl Interned In Camp in Canada

OTTAWA (AP)—Internment officials said Sept. 23 that Ernst (Putzi) Hanfstaengl, former Nazi foreign press chief, is confined in a Canadian internment camp. He is one of the enemy alien civilians rounded up in England and sent to Canada for safekeeping.

A former confidant of Adolf Hitler, Herr Hanfstaengl once described himself as "a voluntary exile" from Germany. He went to England several years ago after an unexplained break with the Nazi Führer.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 6, 20, Nov 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1. 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc, Oct. 13.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Oct. 6, 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3 Dec. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct 6, 20 Nov 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 6, 20, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.

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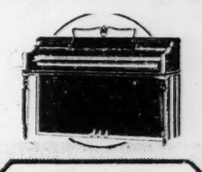
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Phillies End National League Season Here Wednesday—Football Gathers Speed

Open Date Tomorrow for Bees And Club Will Finish on Road

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two games with the Phillies today and the finale of the home season for the Bees Wednesday with the Phillies, give local fans their remaining opportunities to view the National League here. Tomorrow will be an open date in deference to the American Legion day-long parade.

Manny Salvo and Tom Earley were the announced selection of starting pitchers for the doubleheader today with Mulcahy, Newton boy, and Podajany the choice for the visitors. Although the Bees were battling the visitors for seventh place early in the season, the locals are today so far ahead that competition is no longer a thought.

Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn are happier men these days than during the dark times of early season. The starting line-up at present is a far cry from that of the season opening. Sibby Sisti leads off as he did then, but he now protects the third base territory patrolled at that time by the veteran Tony Cuccinello. Buddy Hassett is gone from first base with Max West relieving and Bama Rowell is leading batter and regular second baseman.

The outfield is only the same in left field where Chet Ross started his rookie career and has held forth, except for brief intervals. Gene Moore is back in right field and Bob Loane, who started the season as centerfielder, has been traded to other parts with the veteran Johnny Cooney taking over most of the time since West moved to the infield. Mel Preibisch, up from the Bees' farm section, is being given a long try at centerfield as the season wanes.

Should Be Higher

Although few of the changes are more than experimental at present, the improved play of the team generally portends a better club in progress for next year and Stengel and Quinn are almost anxious to begin the 1941 baseball season right away. Writers in other cities have given these Bees more than passing attention and freely predict that the team is on the way toward consideration for the future.

If the Bees had played even passable baseball during the first months of the campaign, their late season surge would have lifted the team closer to the first division, and possibly even into the first division. There are not too many spots in need of assistance as the team plays now. There are other major league managers who would welcome such a situation and it is to the cerdit of Quinn and Stengel that, without a generous support of money, they have managed to build soundly.

Good Infield

If the Bees open next season with the infield available today, they will have youth, power and speed with Sisti at third, Miller at short, Rowell at second and West at first. The outfield is almost certain to see Ross starting in left field again and probably the veteran Gene Moore in right field. Moore is the best defensive fielder to patrol the sun section here in years. Centerfield is openly awaiting some new star and while Prebeisch is doing pretty well right now, he will have to produce more to get the call next year.

The catching department might stand some bolstering, but with Ray Berres on hand, the Bees have time to develop replacement. The pitching situation should not bother Stengel too much for Posedel, Salvo, Tobin, and Errickson comprise a reliable force for any team and there are others of more average promise near at hand.

* * *

Yesterday the Bees bid the Giants farewell here dividing a double-header . . . Jim Tobin won the opener against Carl Hubbell, 4-3, and the Giants took the second 7-3, scoring six runs in the first three innings before the Bees setled down . . . Errickson started the second affair but went out for a pinch-hitter in the second inning with the score 5-0.

* * *

Cooney, Errickson and Al Javery received gifts from friends and admirers between games . . . Cooney received a set of gold clubs, while the other two sport new wrist watches . . . After the game the Bees announced the release of the veteran relief pitcher Dick Coffman.

* * *

Over in New York Lefty Grove worked well enough in regard to number of hits allotted to the Yankees, but home runs spelled defeat and the Yanks won 6-3 . . . Selkirk homered in the second with one on, doubled in the fourth to score Di Maggio and homered again in the ninth, batting in a total of four runs . . . The Sox play doubleheaders tomorrow and Wednesday with the Athletics at Philadelphia.

Amateur Hockey League Abandons Plans for Year

MONTREAL, Sept. 23 (CP)—The Provincial Senior Hockey League, represented by six Quebec Province entries and one United States team, will not operate this year due to war conditions, it was decided at a meeting held here.

Various entries will retain their franchises and operations will be resumed as soon as conditions permit, President Horace Boivin announced.

Teams affected are Quebec Beavers, Lachine Rapides, Valleyfield Braves, Sherbrooke Red Raiders, St. Hyacinthe Gaulois, Shawinigan Falls Cataracts and Boston Olympics. Verdun Bulldogs, which operated in the league last year, decided not to enter competition.

Rubber Game For Great Neck-Aknusti

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—Great Neck and Aknusti, the season's top pair of polo teams, will play a rubber game next Sunday just for the satisfaction of deciding which is the better quartet.

Two major tournaments failed to bring a decision as Great Neck, runner up to the Gerry brothers' team in the open championship, walloped Aknusti 12-5 yesterday in the final of the Monty Waterbury Cup handicap tournament.

It was a terriffic beating administered by a team that was given a one-goal handicap, but it only proved that Stewart Iglehart deserves his 10-goal rating and was the best man on the field yesterday. He scored four goals, fed passes to the greatly improved No. 1, George Mead, and played a whale of a defensive game.

Aknusti, although better mounted, couldn't keep its team play at the peak achieved in the opener and Ebby Gerry wasn't good enough to offset lapses by his teammates. Still it was the Great Neck shooting that made the score so one-sided. Only five shots went over the Aknusti back line all afternoon. The rest went between the goal posts.

"Tarzan" Brown Wins

Ellison M. "Tarzan" Brown, former B. A. A. Marathon winner, yesterday captured the National A. A. U. 25-kilometer championship, held under the auspices of the Parkway Club of Everett, by defeating Lou Gregory of the Millrose A. A., defending champion, in the last few yards. Brown, who covered the distance in 1:22:37, led Gregory to the tape by three seconds. Third place was won by Johnny Kelley of Arlington, another former B. A. A. Marathon winner, in 1:23:09. In fourth place was Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., and in fifth Robert Campbell of the Norfolk Y. M C. A.

Marines Win

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—The U. S. Marines captured the national 10-man service rifle championship Saturday with a score of 2,833, defeating the defending infantry squad by 32 points for one of the most decisive victories in years.

The devil-dogs went into the 1,000-yard final stage with a 13-point lead and picked up 19 more at the long range.

The Marine Corps Reserves, 14 points back of the Infantry as Saturday's shooting started, picked up 13 points for third place with 2,800, one behind the doughboys.

Local Grid Records

Boston College
Boston College 40, Centre College 0.
Northeastern
Northeastern 0, Rhode Island State 10.

Baseball Games

Today

American League
No games scheduled

National League
St. Louis at Chicago
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at Boston
New York at Brooklyn

Tomorrow

American League
St. Louis at Cleveland
Chicago at Detroit
Boston at Philadelphia (2)
Washington at New York

National League
Pittsburgh at Chicago
New York at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at St. Louis (2)
Only games scheduled

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Blues' Boss —By Pap'

Bill MEYER —The CLEVER MANAGER OF THE KANSAS CITY BLUES !!
HE GAVE KANSAS CITY A LITTLE WORLD SERIES TITLE IN 1938, HIS FIRST YEAR AS PILOT
HIS KANSAS CITY BLUES ARE RATED THE BEST MINOR LEAGUE TEAM IN THE COUNTRY
MEYER IS CERTAIN TO GET AT LEAST ONE BID TO MANAGE A MAJOR LEAGUE TEAM AFTER THIS SEASON
JUST REMEMBER WHAT I TAUGHT YOU
EDDIE MILLER and ED JOOST CAN THANK HIM FOR ALL THEY KNOW ABOUT HITTING
by BILL MEYER
PAP'

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Shore Clamped Down On by New League Ruling

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Eddie Shore, hockey's famed "iron man," will have to limit most of his playing activities to one club this winter.

The International-American Hockey League, in the course of a long meeting yesterday, got around to dealing with Shore's status after bickering over a schedule, which will open Oct. 30, and shortening the League's name by dropping the "International" part.

Served Both Clubs

The directors finally decided that the rules applied to Eddie, who as owner of the Springfield Indians and playing property of the New York Americans, served with both clubs a good part of last season.

The rules state that a player can be sent down from a major league club to the American and recalled again only three times. If he makes a fourth trip down he must stay. Likewise when he is sent to the minor league he must remain at least two weeks unless a serious injury to a major league player is the cause for his recall. Application of this rule will put a crimp in Shore's stunt of playing with the Americans one night and Springfield the next as he frequently did last year.

Opening games Oct. 30 will be at Cleveland and Philadelphia but the visiting teams were not named because the club owners never got around to approving an entire schedule. They expect to do that some time this week. Each team will play 28 home games and 28 on the road.

Enid Leads 2 to 1

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 23 (AP)—Guayama, Puerto Rico's semi-pro baseball champions, and Enid, Okla., the 1940 United States titlists, divided a double-header yesterday to give Enid a 2-1 lead in their semi-pro "world series."

Guayama, with the same lineup that won the world title last year from the Duncan, Okla., club, won today's first game 7-6, then took a 5-1 beating as Vance Cauble, 24-year-old Oklahoma pitcher, hurled five-hit ball. A three-run rally in the seventh inning gave the Puerto Ricans the first game as they banked out 16 hits. Frank Clift, Enid centerfielder, was the day's hitting star with seven hits in 10 times at bat.

The fourth game of the best-of seven series will be played Wednesday.

North Atlantic Shoot

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Herman Hunter of the New York City Police Department Saturday won the North Atlantic States individual police pistol championship in a field of nearly 40 competitors.

Hunter fired a slow fire stage of 93, a timed fire of 94, and a rapid fire of 99 for a total of 286 points, three ahead of his closest rival.

Second-place honors went to Jack McKearney of the Massachusetts State Prison Colony at Norwood whose score was 283.

Tied for third place at 280 were Mark V. Walsh of New York City, defending champion; E. E. Meddaugh of the Dutchess County, N. Y., sheriffs, and G. E. Grady of the Massachusetts State Police.

Eddie Miller, Bees and Bob Carpenter, Giants — Former's ninth-inning double drove in winning run in first game, while rookie Carpenter gained first major league win in nightcap.—(AP)

College Football Schedules Really Begin This Week End

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—If you haven't felt the tang in the air, seen the leaves turning red, or read the news that summer officially ended last night, take a look at this week's football schedule, and you'll see that autumn actually is here.

There were a good many games over the past week end, with a dozen or so "major" teams rolling up big scores. But next Friday and Saturday, there are six scheduled contests that are right at the top of the "big game" division, and as many more important sectional and conference clashes.

Uclans vs. S. M. U.

Friday night's headliner is U. C. L. A. against Southern Methodist at Los Angeles. The Uclans, even without Kenny Washington, figure to be among the Pacific Coast leaders, while S. M. U. is touted as about the Southwest Conference's best.

Saturday's biggest games are intersectional — Boston College-Tulane at New Orleans, Pittsburgh-Ohio State at Columbus, Washington-Minnesota at Minneapolis, Michigan - California at Berkeley and Colorado-Texas at Austin. These will be the first games for each team, except for Boston College, which walloped Centre, 40-0 last Saturday. There's no way of telling what may happen.

Not far behind in the rankings are Washington State-Southern California, Iowa State - Denver (Friday) and a trio of conference games in the South, where most of last week's action was concentrated. Duke, Southern Conference champion, opens against V. M. I., 33-0 winner over Roanoke last week. North Carolina, usually the Blue Devils' leading rival, clashes with Wake Forest. They won last Saturday's games, 56-6 over Appalachian and 79-0 over William Jewell, respectively. North Carolina State, which upset William and Mary, 16-0, Friday in the first Southern Conference tilt, meets Davidson, 19-7 winner over Rollins.

In the Southeastern Conference, Louisiana State (39-7 against Louisiana Tech) plays Mississippi (37-0 against Union U.), and Florida meets Mississippi State.

East Is Slow

The East can't offer much more than warm-ups unless it's Navy vs. William and Mary, but farther West the program includes Purdue-Butler, Missouri-St. Louis, Texas Christian-Centenary, Denver-Iowa State (Friday), Colorado State-Colorado Mines, Utah State-San Jose and the the coast double - header sending Utah against Santa Clara and Stanford against San Francisco.

Adam Walsh Shifts Men Around to Produce Team

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 23 (AP)—Any fullback who has old fashioned ideas about remaining a fullback forever and a day had better stay away from Adam Walsh, the Bowdoin College football coach.

That goes for ends, tackles, guards and all the rest of the hopefuls on this season's Bowdoin squad. As a result of Walsh's pardonable desire to get balance on his 1940 eleven, fellows who thought they had a long and honorable career ahead of them as halfbacks and the like are learning what the other positions require.

For instance, Andy Haldone of Methuen, Mass., who was blond Adam's most avid ground-gainer at fullback last fall, now is a fullfledged halfback and he has been showing plenty of speed and shiftiness to match his known ability at line battering. Lindo Ferrini, of Lynn, Mass., who used to be a fullback, has been converted into a blocking halfback; Bobby Bell, of Everett, Mass., and Ed Martin, of Milton, Mass., who once were halfbacks now are fullbacks. There are similar changes in the line.

Plenty of Juggling

Walsh says it's going to take plenty of juggling before he gets what he wants.

Proof that the former Notre Dame center is a master grid juggler is found in the record. Five years ago he dragged a victory-starved Bowdoin out of the doldrums and presented the alumni something to crow about—three outright state titles and a share in two others.

Walsh, blessed with 14 nimble lettermen, plans a new style of attack which will embody his old love for the Notre Dame system as well as capitalize on speed. Another doo-dad is transferring the signal-calling from the quarterback to the fullback, leaving the quarter with nothing much to do except block.

Walsh is tight-lipped about his new offense.

"We vary a little every year," he answers guardedly when you ask him what the story is. "In a lot of respects this new offense is very different. It is the same in many others. All I can say is that it's still in the experimental stage."

Bowdoin lost 12 men through graduation, among them some veteran linemen who are going to be sorely missed. As if graduation hadn't exacted toll enough, big Niles Perkins, Jr., who booted two field goals—one the longest of last season—to beat Colby single handedly, has decided to transfer to Maine.

Few Heavyweights

The squad is a bit smaller than usual and doesn't include many heavyweights. But avoirdupois never was a major factor in Walsh-coached teams. Only one lineman —Jack Clifford, of Lewiston, at tackle—tips the beam at more than 200. There are but three backfield aspirants who weigh more than 170.

"If we can have one powerhouse in the backfield, I'll feel pretty good," said Walsh. "We're relying again on speed."

Despite the generous sprinkling of lettermen on this year's squad, Walsh says there'll have to be plenty of scrambling before any choices are definitely made.

"All 11 positions are always open as far as I'm concerned," he avers. He means that, and his candidates know it.

Walsh, whose record at Bowdoin is about tops for New England's smaller colleges, says the schedule is "tough."

"We lost a great many men," he says, adding "We have a great deal of respect for each of our seven opponents and we hope before the season is over they'll have respect for us."

Which puts Adam in the masterpiece-of-understatement class.

The Bowdoin schedule:

Sept. 28, Tufts; Oct. 5, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; Oct. 12, Amherst; Oct. 19, Williams; Oct. 26, Colby at Waterville; Nov. 2, Bates at Lewiston; Nov. 9, Maine.

Bates Needs Line to Aid Good Backs

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 23 (AP)—If some of his backfielders could fill the chinks in the line, Bates College football coach Wendell Mansfield would not be wearing that harassed look these days.

He has two perfectly nifty sets of field generals and ball carriers.

"The main job is to find a dependable line to put in front of those two veteran backfields," said the former Springfield College ace.

Graduation hit the Bobcats very hard, depriving the squad of 12 lettermen. An even dozen are returning, including 25 sophomores, but "Mannie" isn't too impressed with the second year men.

Not Too Strong

"Last year's frosh team was not too strong and did not send up many good prospects to the varsity," he said.

Four of the returning veterans are in the line. The others make up the two backfield sets, one composed entirely of seniors, the other all juniors.

The linemen are Bernard "Red" Francis, of Hartford, Conn., and Johnny James, of Auburn, at ends, Johnny Sigsbee, of North Wilbraham, Mass., at guard, and 209-pound Al Topham, of Hyde Park, Mass., at tackle.

Massachusetts Boys

All of the junior backfielders are Massachusetts boys, most of whom performed creditably last year. They are George Parmenter of Hingham, Tom Flanagan of Malden, Lou Hervey of Taunton, and John J. "Bud" Malone of Beverly Farms.

The senior ball carriers, with one exception, also come from the Bay State. The exception is Jim O'Sullivan of New York City. Art Belliveau is from Gardner, Capt. Michael Buccigross, and Harry Gorman are from Boston.

Mansfield came to Bates last year after a tour of coaching at Winchester, Mass. High School and Springfield. Blessed with some fairly good material, the Bobcats won four games and dropped three, winding up the season with a dramatic 28-20 loss to Colby. An upset 6-0 State series victory over the University of Maine and an unexpectedly stiff battle offered Harvard, before bowing 20-0, were feathers in the new mentor's cap.

No Big Name Games

Harvard doesn't appear on this year's schedule, and apparently the day of playing big-name colleges, inaugurated by former coach Dave Morey, is passed, as it has in most of the other Maine colleges.

Bates is going to rely on passing to a great extent this year, and for that reason Belliveau, one of the State's best hurlers last season, will bear the brunt of the work. Parmenter looks particularly effective in early season workouts as a blocker.

One of the team's needs is for a center to replace last year's captain, Charlie Crooker.

The schedule:

Sept. 28, American International; Oct. 5, University of New Hampshire at Durham; 12, Tufts at Medford; 19, Northeastern at Boston; 26, University of Maine at Orono; Nov. 2, Bowdoin; 11, Colby.

Fred Perry Faces Kenney in First

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Fred Perry, transplanted British net star, makes his initial bid today for the national professional championship in a match with William Kenney of Newport, R. I.

Perry, now a resident of Beverly Hills, Calif., was scheduled to play yesterday, but was unable to arrive in time. Meanwhile, his old barnstorming companion, Don Budge, advanced to the third round with a straight-set decision over George Jennings of suburban Highland Park.

Budge and Bill Tilden, another strong contender who won his first match Saturday, are not scheduled today. Karel Kozeluh, Greenwich, Conn., three-time pro champion and conqueror of Ray White, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, faced John Lamb, Denver.

Joe Whalen of Larchmont, N. Y., who defeated Allan Wylie of Winnetka, Ill., 6—2 6—1, 6—1, met George O'Connell of Chicago today and Vincent Richards of New York matched strokes with John Nogrady, Queens, L. I.

M.-O. League

WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—At least four teams will enter the Michigan-Ontario Senior Hockey League this season, a recent survey showed. They are Windsor Chryslers, Detroit Holzbaughs, Muskegon, Mich., which has not entered a team for several seasons, and Toledo, Ohio, represented for the first time.

After Stratford, Ont., London, Ont., and Pontiac, Mich., entries withdrew earlier this year, there had been some doubt as to whether the circuit would operate this season. London will play in the Senior Ontario Hockey Association League.

First M.-O. game probably will be played at Detroit Olympia about Nov. 6.

Auburn's Homecoming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala. — Auburn's homecoming football game this year with Clemson at Auburn on Nov. 9 will renew one of the South's oldest grid feuds, although the two teams have not met since 1929. A 34-0 Auburn triumph in 1899 launched athletic relations between the two Tiger elevens. Auburn holds a 17-6 edge in the series and one game ended in a tie.

Harvard Only Local Eleven Without Game on Saturday

As the 1940 football campaign grows in intensity this Staurday, Boston University and Tufts find themselves joining the parade. With Boston College and Northeastern having opened their schedules over the week end, Harvard is left the only team still without a game.

The B. U. Terriers will be the only one of the four local teams in action to play at home next Saturday as they face a rugged little Norwich squad. Boston College will be down in New Orleans meeting Tulane; Tufts will open with Bowdoin at Brunswick; and Northeastern will be meeting Vermont at Burlington.

Chief threat to the B. U. inaugural will be Walter Domina, who ranked high on the list of eastern scorers as a freshman last season. Domina has started in this season where he left off last fall, for against Montclair Teachers Saturday he scored two touchdowns himself, passed to a third, and converted one point-after as the Cadets won 26-7

Despite the fact that the Terriers will be rated the favorite, Coach Pat Hanley is taking no chances that an upset will occur. He professes to be wary of the Norwich Cadets, especially since his team looked so ragged in scrimmage sessions the past week. Stress from now until game time, he has announced, will be upon fundamentals, with special work being devoted to the line.

Leaves Wednesday

Boston College, which leaves Wednesday norning for the South, will probably find the Green Wave of Tulane the hardest game on its entire schedule. The Eagles' 40-0 win over Centre Saturday was in reality nothing more than a hard practice scrimmage, for they did not have to use anything but straight line plays to overpower the outweighed Colonels.

In a way it was fortunate for B. C. that they did not have to unveil anything more than their fundamental offense, for thus the Tulane scouts had nothing to take back to New Orleans. The only possible benefit they could have received from their trip was the characteristics or give-aways they could detect in the individual B. C. players.

For Tulane the game with the Eagles will be the opener on a 10-game schedule, and a clash of such intersectional importance for an opener is unusual to say the least. The Greenies have been scrimmaging hard in preparation for this contest, although Coach Red Dawson plans little contact work this week. Tulane will be practically at full strength, with Halfback St. John Smith the only major casualty.

Northeastern, disappointed but not discouraged at its 10-0 defeat by Rhode Island State Saturday, is now pointing for Vermont, confident that the game with the Catamounts will see them breaking into the victory column for the first time since the fall of 1938. The Huskies came through the game with the Rams in excellent shape, and will be at full strength for the trip to Burlington.

Jumbo Chances

Tufts will almost be playing its second game in succession with Bowdoin, for the two met in the next-to-the-last game on the schedule last year, with the Polar Bears taking the verdict 15-6 at Medford. It will be interesting to see what Coach Lew Manly's eleven can do in return, for despite its lack of size and weight, the Jumbo team should give a good account of itself.

Harvard still has two weeks in which to prepare itself first for Amherst and then for a succession of foes that would do credit to a Notre Dame schedule. Michigan, Army, Dartmouth, Princeton, Penn, Brown, and Yale follow in order and Coach Dick Harlow is even now preparing for all of them. He is still continuing the experimental shifts he has made, which find Joe Koufman accustoming himself to the running guard position from end, Dick Pfister working out at tackle and blocking back instead of guard, and Don Lowry and Burgy Ayres competing with Tom Gardiner for Tom Healey's vacant spot at tackle. Lowry was a guard last year while Ayres was the center.

* * *

A total of 28 New England football teams will go into action in 16 games this week end, with only Harvard and Yale the major absentees. Dartmouth will be opening its schedule with its annual contest with St. Lawrence, while Holy Cross will be meeting Providence College at Worcester. Brown travels to Wesleyan, Williams is host to Middlebury, and Bates greets American International.

Splitting the Fairways

Little Shows Way to McSpaden

It did not do a bit of good, but one could not help wondering out at Winchester yesterday if Lawson Little, the national open golf champion, does not have a sort of mythical claim to the P. G. A. championship as well.

For two days and 34 holes Little played just about as he pleased to down "Harold "Jug" McSpaden 3 and 2, one of the P. G. A. semifinalists this year, member of the Ryder Cup team, and a downright good golfer. Against Little's match-play wizardry, however, the popular Jug just didn't have it.

Unquestionably this is his year. He started off by winning the Los Angeles open, pocketed his share of prize money during the winter tour, and capped all by winning the open. His easy defeat of McSpaden made it appear that he might have won the P. G. A. title.

As time goes on, it must be irritating to Little that he was unable to compete in this year's P. G. A., because his length of service as a pro in a club lacks three years of being enough. With the announcement of Lawson's severance of connections with Bretton Woods, where he has been associated the past two years, the question arises whether the touselheaded pro will ever be able to play in the P. G. A. tourney. His plans call for him to play out of Chicopee, Mass., for the same sporting goods house which employs Jimmy Thomson and Horton Smith, although he will probably use the name of the Presidio Golf Club in San Francisco, the club to which he belonged when he won the British and American amateurs of 1934 and '35.

Won't Be Teaching

But in playing for Presidio, Lawson will not be teaching, and teaching is what the professionals stipulate their members must do in serving their apprenticeship.

As far as the match with McSpaden went, Little ended the first 18 holes Saturday with a three-up advantage. He increased it to five up at the end of 27 holes, refused to become rattled when Jug won three of the next five holes with a spurt of three-under par golf, and closed out the match with a birdie on the par-four 16th. As a climax to his exhibition, Lawson holed out a blast from a sand trap on the 18th green.

The crowd was estimated yesterday at approximately 1,500, a decided improvement over Saturday. Little pocketed his share of the receipts, but McSpaden's was turned over to Winchester. The two indicated last night that a return match may be played here next spring.

* * *

It is expected that Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the P. G. A., will announce final plans tomorrow for the Bing Crosby exhibition match at Belmont next Sunday. A guess as to whom Bing will play with might include Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and Ted Bishop.

* * *

C. E. Mason and F. T. Pfaelzer of The Country Club defeated Ed Dagnino and H. F. Taylor of Bear Hill 2 and 1 yesterday to win the annual invitation four-ball tournament at Kittansett.

* * *

Carl Nettleladt of Green Hill in Worcester added the Massachusetts public links championship to his New England championship yesterday when he led a field of 80 golfers at Mt. Hood Golf Club in Melrose. Nettelbladt, a former pro, turned in rounds of 70 and 72 to lead his clubmate, Gerry Anderson, and Teddy Yourkewicz of D. W. Field in Brockton, by five strokes. Anderson won the runner-up spot when he beat Yourkewicz in a play-off. The team trophy went to the Green Hill club, which scored an aggregate of 1,221. Franconia of Springfield was second with 1,276, with George Wright one stroke behind in third place.

* * *

Leo Martin was given a day at Trapelo Saturday, and appropriately enough, Leo stole the show. Paired with his twin brother, Ed, Leo scored a neat 71 to down almost single-handedly Fred Wright and Charlie Crane 3 and 2. Leo was honored with a dinner at the club in the evening, following which the New England amateur champion was presented a wrist watch by the members.

* * *

Arthur Tole of Woburn scored a 72 to win his home club's annual M. G. A. open Saturday. Every one of the 13 competitors in the first division broke 80, with the runner-up spot being taken by Ernie Doherty, former caddie champion, Frank Janusas of Lexington, and Stan Mitchell of Woburn, all of whom had 74's.

* * *

The Woburn tournament, incidentally, closed out the M. G. A. tournament list for 1940. Next on the association's program is the annual meeting and dinner at Woodland Golf Club, Oct. 10.

Guardsman Plays

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 23 (AP)—Despite the presence in the lineup of their backfield ace, National Guardsman Johnny Orlovsky, the Garfield High School football team, unbeaten since November, 1937, lost to Nutley Saturday, 13 to 7.

Unable to take part in practice all week because of his army duties, Johnny was off duty from noon Saturday until Monday morning. Previously it was thought he would be unable to play unless released from the guard. He has applied for a discharge and his mother has requested President Roosevelt to intercede for him.

Johnny place-kicked the extra point in the third period after a teammate ran 18 yards for Garfield's only score.

Scramble Continues for American League Pennant With Yankees Still in Running

Bob Feller Keeps Indians Within Game of Detroiters

By the Associated Press

Like the old-time movie serials that used to end each week just at the most exciting moment, the American League pennant race stops abruptly today—just when it almost had the war news shoved off the front page.

After almost everybody had given up on the Yankees ever being able to make it five pennants in a row, and then had decided the hard-hitting Detroit Tigers were too tough, Cleveland yesterday smashed out a 10-5 win in the third game of their series at Detroit and the Yankees beat Boston, 6-3, to make the race a three-way scramble again. And now, with everybody on edge, they all take the day off!

Face White Sox

Resuming play Tuesday, the Tigers have a two-game series with the always troublesome Chicago White Sox, and the Indians meet the Browns in a pair. All of which means the pennant chase probably will not be decided until that three-game series starting Friday between the Tigers and the Indians at Cleveland.

After losing the first two games of the "croocial" series, the Indian victory yesterday—Bobby Feller's 27th of the year—left the pennant picture looking like this:

Team	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	T.P.
Detroit	87	62	.584		5
Cleveland	86	63	.577	1	5
New York	82	64	.562	3½	8

Young Feller wasn't exactly superb yesterday, but he limited the slugging Tigers to eight hits while getting some great help at the plate in the form of home runs by Roy Weatherly, Ken Keltner, Hal Trosky, Ben Chapman—and Bob Feller.

Keep In There

The Yanks, refusing to admit they're licked, kept within mathematical shouting distance of the leaders by trompling Boston. George Selkirk belted two homers.

In the other games, Sid Hudson and Ken Chase turned in two fine pitching performances to hand the Washington Senators a pair of victories over the Athletics, 5-4 and 5-2, and old Ted Lyons pitched the White Six to a 10-0 victory over the St. Louis Browns. Three of the six hits off Lyons were by Walt Judnich.

In the National League, Jim Turner pitched a two hitter to give the Champion Cincinnati Reds a 2-1 victory over the Pirates (the 39th the Reds have won this season by one run) in the first game, but Johnny Vander Meer's wildness cost them the second game, 8-1. He walked seven batters and hit one before Milt Shoffner came to his rescue.

Dodgers Win Two

The Brooklyn Dodgers scored a twin win over the Phillies as Freddie Fitzsimmons won his sixteenth, 10-2, and Curt Davis captured his eighth, 5-2. Fitz allowed only four hits.

The Boston Bees and the New York Giants split their doubleheader, the Beantowners nipping Carl Hubbell, 4-3, in the first on Eddie Miller's ninth inning double that scored Chet Ross, but bowing before Bob Carpenter, a Giant rookie from Knoxville, 7-3.

The St. Louis Cards blasted the Chicago Cubs, 8-1 and 2-1, knocking Dizzy Dean dizzy in the first game and getting the best of a pitcher's duel in the nightcap between Max Lanier and Larry French. Martin Marion's homer in the ninth settled the second game.

Green Bay Supporters Sad As Champions Lose Opener

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—This is really a blue Monday in proud little Green Bay and it hasn't anything to do with washday.

The adoring supporters of the mighty Packers saw the National Pro Football League champions humiliated Sunday by the pulverizing Chicago Bears, 41 to 10, in a brilliantly-co-ordinated air and land attack.

It was the Packers' worst setback in the long and intense rivalry between the two teams and marked their first loss of the young season. The champions were joined in the defeat column by the New York Giants, Eastern Division titlists, who bowed to the Washington Redskins, their own bitterest enemy, 21 to 7, before 34,712 in Washington.

22,557 Attended

A hometown sellout crowd of 22,557 saw Green Bay take a 3-0 lead in the first quarter when Tiny Engebretsen booted a 25-yard field goal and settled back to watch the usually exciting duel.

But George McAfee, blond southpaw rookie of Duke, took the subsequent kickoff on the 10 and went the distance for a touchdown. Sid Luckman opened the second period with a 38-yard pass to freshman Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State, and then Bill Osmanski cracked the line for the second tally.

There the issue rested until the second half kick-off which Ray Nolting took on the two and raced 93 yards behind devastating blocking for another touchdown. A 55-yard pass set up another Bear tally which materialized when McAfee tossed an eight-yard pass to Kavanaugh. The unrelenting Bears then added two more in the final period, McAfee scoring from the five and Bob Snyder tossing a 39-yard pass to Kavanagh.

Aerial Attack Fails

The Packers' famed aerial attack was useless except when Arnie Herber passed 37 yards to Andy Uram and then connected with Don Hutson for a third period touchdown. The Bears intercepted seven Green Bay passes.

Sammy Baugh led the Redskins' attack, throwing one touchdown pass and setting up another score with a pass. Dick Todd accounted for the third tally with a 76-yard jaunt with a punt.

Dutch Clark's highly-rated Cleveland Rams opened their campaign with an impressive 21-to-13 victory over Philadelphia. Johnny Drake scored all of Cleveland's touchdowns in the first two periods. Don Looney, Eagle end, contributed both opposing scores on passes from Davey O'Brien and Foster Watkins.

The Pittsburgh Steelers, after tying their first two games, hit the victory column with a 10-7 decision over the Detroit Lions. The Steelers trailed 3-7 in the fourth period when Louis Tomasetti scored from the three-yard line for the winning touchdown, capping a long drive.

Brooklyn and the Chicago Cardinals were idle.

The standings:

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	For	Agn.
Washington	2	0	0	45	24
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	27	24
Brooklyn	0	1	0	17	24
New York	0	1	1	17	31
Philadelphia	0	2	0	33	48

Western Division

Chicago Bears	1	0	0	41	10
Cleveland	1	0	0	21	13
Green Bay	1	1	0	37	61
Chicago Cardinals	0	0	2	7	7
Detroit	0	1	1	7	10

Sunday's Results

Chicago Bears 41, Green Bay 10.
Cleveland 21, Philadelphia 13.
Washington 21, New York 7.
Pittsburgh 10, Detroit 7.

This Week's Schedule

Wednesday Night—Chicago Bears vs. Chicago Cardinals.
Saturday Night—New York at Philadelphia.

Sunday

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Chicago Cardinals vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.
Cleveland at Detroi.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results Sept. 22

International League
Baltimore 3, Rochester 2 (Baltimore wins series, 4-2).

American Association
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 0 (Kansas City wins series, 4-2).
Louisville 7, Columbus 6 (10 innings) (Louisville leads, 3-2).

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 3, Oakland 1 (Seattle wins series, 4-1).
San Diego 3-0, Los Angeles 1-8 (series even, 3-3).

Southern Association Final
Nashville 11, Atlanta 2 (Nashville leads, 3-2).

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 21

Boston College 40, Centre 0.
Upsala 7, Muhlenerg 0.
Norwich 26, Montclair (N. J.) State Teachers 7.
Rhode Island 10, Northeastern 0.
Louisiana State 39, Louisiana Tech 7.
Davidson 19, Rollins 7.
Hardin-Simmons 13, Centenary 13.
Cincinnati 45, Hanover 0.
Coe 18, Monmouth 6.
South Dakota 20, South Dakota Wesleyan 6.
South Dakota State 45, South Dakota Mines 0.
Findlay 19, Adrian 0.
Montana State 12, Western State 0.
Nevada 47, San Francisco State 0.
Texas Cines 28, Arizona State (Flagstaff) 7.
Arizona State (Tempe) 21, California Aggies 13.
Kentucky 59, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Mississippi 37, Union (Tenn.) 0.
North Carolina 36, Appalachian 6.
Virginia Military 33, Roanoke 0.
Virginia Tech 34, Catawba 12.
Wake Forest 79, William Jewell 0.
Washington and Lee 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Richmond 38, Apprentice School 0.
Union (Ky.) 14, Alfred Holbrook 0.
Iowa State 27, Luther 0.
Detroit Tech 0, Akron 0 (tie).
Butler 27, St. Joseph's 6.
Rose Poly 9, Wabash 7.

Results Sept. 22

Niagara 21, La Salle 6.
Loras 22, St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 13.

American Pro Football

Club	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Opp. Pts
Wilmington	2	0	0	31	6
Long Island	2	0	0	13	6
Paterson	1	1	0	20	29
Newark	0	1	0	6	24
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	3
Providence	0	2	0	19	27

Result Sept. 22

Wilmington 7, Providence 0.

This Week's Schedule

Thursday (night) Newark at Long Island Indians.
Sunday—Wilmington at Paterson.
Jersey City at Providence.

National League

Team	W	L	Pct
Cincinnati	96	49	.662
Brooklyn	85	62	.578
St. Louis	79	66	.545
Pittsburgh	75	72	.510
Chicago	72	75	.490
New York	68	77	.469
Boston	62	84	.425
Philadelphia	47	99	.322

Results Sept. 22

New York 7, Boston 3.
Boston 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 2 (8 innings, by agreement).

American League

Team	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	87	62	.584
Cleveland	86	63	.577
New York	82	64	.562
Chicago	80	69	.537
Boston	75	71	.514
St. Louis	65	84	.436
Washington	62	85	.422
Philadelphia	53	92	.366

Results Sept. 22

New York 6, Boston 3.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 10, Detroit 5.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 0.

American Soccer League

At New York—Brookhattan 4, Philadelphia Passon 0.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn Hispano 4, Scots-Americans 2.
At Kearney, N. J.—St. Mary's Celtics 3, Irish Americans 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia German-Americans 1, New York Americans 0.

Bombers for Army Eleven

Wide World

WEST POINT—Army backs practice throwing footballs for proposed aerial attack in coming gridiron season. Left to right: Ed Brown, John Hatch, Jere Maupin, and Henry Mazur.

Bundy and Riggs Win Singles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica won the women's singles tennis title at the Pacific Southwest tennis championships yesterday by deefating Valerie Scott of London, 6—3, 6—3.

The National doubles champions, Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., and Ted Schroeder, Glendale, were defeated by Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Frank Parker, Pasadena, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs, Chicago, won the singles championship Saturday by defeating McNeill, who bested the Chicagoan in the battle for the national title at Forest Hills.

Riggs won by scores of 5—7, 2—6, 6—0, 12—10, 6—3 after a three-hour struggle. Originally slated for Sunday, the match was shifted for an expected capacity Saturday afternoon turnout.

The team of Sarah Palfrey of Boston and Mrs. Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher of Santa Monica, Calif., took the women's doubles earlier in the day. They defeated Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Pirates routed Cardinals, 12-0, dropping them 3½ games behind idle Chicago Cubs.

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The Home Forum

The Geometry Of Travel

IT WASN'T the name of the town, Marathon, Ohio, that impressed me, nor yet its nature, hooded as it was like a brooding owl in a maple valley. It was the road leading up to it. The clear, sun-colored road with the railroad crossing it twice. The notation R. R., in small block letters, is found leaning on its elbow in a variety of diagonal positions all over the roads of Ohio. Its very quiescence is a masterpiece of understatement. I had no sooner comprehended the lines and masses of red and white farm buildings on my left and the parallels of corn on my right, than, from a fringe of Wagnerian-scenery trees, there sluiced a long, rhythmically-panting freight. Steaming and smoking it was, too, indignant that I had not seen it sooner. It bent the tracks at the crossing, so that they rose and fell like the chest of a restless sleeper.

* * *

Crossings, however, are only incidents in the stretches of a road. The great thing is itself. Such originality has this road that, although it finds no hills to go up and no steeps to plunge down, it keeps itself from being bored by turning innumerable right and left angle corners without any reason whatsoever. I could immediately gather, however, that it wanted to show me its flexibility and pride in its surroundings.

Take, for instance, the time it shot me around the bean field. If it had led me straight on, I would have missed the two Percheron mares standing at right angles, listening together to the wind which was blowing their tails in parallel. And I would have missed the four little kitties, pattering in a thin line of anticipation after the cow and the man with the pail. And I would have missed the signposts of private enterprise. One I admired particularly, because of its pithy frankness. It was on an altogether brown house and read: "Mrs. Bedding, Bath & Breakfast." Another, indicating that a whole village could raise up trade from its natural resource, Big Fish Creek, touched my heart. In a crescendo of appeal, I read as I flashed in and out of town, "Worms" (in shaky lettering on a shingle). Then, farther down the road, still on a shingle but larger and bordered top and bottom with illustrative wiggles, "WORMS." Finally, as I rattled across the bridge, I scanned the work of a desperate salesman in an apathetic world: "Worms, Big Fat Worms!"

* * *

Now the road has, besides endurance and originality, an all-embracing vitality. Stopping momentarily to let my engine cool, I approached a farm roadside stand. It was neat and had a striped awning; it seemed to me to be a veritable hyphen between production and distribution. I asked for a drink of cherry cider. I was invited to consume as well generous samples of tomato and grape. Slightly in awe of the fine farm woman who could so cause me to forget my singleness of mind in the manner of fruit juices, I asked her if she really made things pay. She looked at me with clear, dark eyes and said: "Yes, I make a *good* living, and honest, too."

The road is a live thing. It spins back and forth from Marathon. It is itself the antithesis of the first proposition in the geometry book. I am now vividly aware that points in space are not, as I thought, places, but planes: planes of color, masses of shapes. The line, too, is not the shortest distance between two points, but the long curving vista between sunrise and sunset. So where, exactly, the road runs to, past Marathon, I do not know; for it kept growing darker and darker and I was compelled to gauge my travel by the triangularity of the stars above my head, bright guide-posts of an unknown way.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

Oriole

On a milkweed stem
Where the locust sings
An oriole swings,
A blossom of wings.

O well was this day
Of autumn the start
To harbor apart
This flower at its heart!

CHARLES MALAM

By Courtesy of Christie, Manson and Woods, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE SPREAD EAGLE INN, MILLBANK": *A Wash Drawing by Paul Sandby*

BEFORE THE DAYS of the camera, there was a wide demand for drawings that accurately represented local views of interest. And so, in eighteenth-century England, there arose the great school of British landscape from the work of the topographers. It occurred to some of them to apply washes of color to their drawings, the outlines of which were penned and the shadows suggested with India ink.

A pioneer in the humble art of such tinted drawings was Paul Sandby (1725-1809), often referred to as "the father of English water color." With a lively gift of invention, patiently acquired skill, and a sound pictorial sense, he certainly developed to some extent the technique of water color, a medium that has been employed with singular success by British landscapists since his time.

Sandby's output of topographical work was vast. He became an expert draftsman during his employment in the Military Drawing Office of the Tower of London and in the Military Survey of the Roads of the Highlands of Scotland. He afterward traveled throughout Great Britain and Wales, making hundreds of small pictures of town and countryside. His water colors remained drawings, but gradually he softened his outlines, and later used body-color or gouache to give the effect of painting. To the later period belongs the landscape "The Spread Eagle Inn, Millbank," as do other works now housed in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

This picture gives a good idea of the way Sandby invested his scenes with interest and learned by experiment to suggest atmospheric effects, especially the gentle sunshine of an English summer day. But the less labored method of his earlier work, in which he used washes of transparent color, is more successful. His figures are here, as always, characteristic of place and period, animated and well grouped. In his own day, Paul Sandby was influential and popular. He assisted in founding the Royal Academy, was one of the original members, and was helpful and kindly to less fortunate artists. His drawings were widely known and admired, as he engraved aquatints from them, introducing the process into England.

Explaining Thoreau

LAST, AND least written of by his biographers although much dealt with elsewhere, Thoreau was a life-long apprentice to the art of good writing, next to Poe perhaps the most truly professional of great American writers. His literary biography, what might be called his rhetorical history, is of extraordinary interest to anyone who wishes to know how a man of letters is made—and marred. Thoreau belongs with the Shakespeares in that he wrote by line and passage, leaving his wholes often incomplete. But he belongs with the Popes and the Drydens and the Poes in that he was intensely self-conscious of his methods and constant in self-criticism. Like many writers who are also critics, like Coleridge, for example, he was afflicted by that uncertainty of aim which comes from too much listening to the inner voice and too many attempts to shape words to fit it. As a result, his writing life was the most laborious with which I am familiar.

All of these biographies of Thoreau must enter into any biography that aims to give the whole man. I hope to do justice to them and to other aspects of a career that is like a confusion of trails in a forest which all lead, nevertheless, in the same direction. My feeling is, however, that a life of Thoreau must chiefly emphasize the creative thinker with weighted wings, and the ascetic with a passion for living. These two aspects of Thoreau will explain much which is obscure, and may even seem absurd, in this stiff-backed, prickly, power-charged New Englander.—From Preview to "Thoreau," by Henry Seidel Canby. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Heavens Declare

I find it good tonight
to look up,
to look clean up
and see
all over me,
all over everywhere,
in height beyond pure height,
these stars—
unstormed and incorrupt:
these ancient silver certainties
fast in their sky
above uncertain earth.
Safe will they stand:
denied, throughout all time,
to grasp of hand—
throughout all time possessed
by lifted eye.

DORIS PEEL

Little Girl by a Slough

IT LAY to the south and west of the house, this cut in the timber containing a large slough, perhaps forty or fifty acres of greenish water, with great patches of wild rice at its edge, making it a gay summer resort for animal life—swans, wild ducks, wild geese, mud hens, muskrats, and minks. There were various species of herons, too, the bittern which the Burrills called a "stake-driver" and the Martins called the "pump bird."

Occasionally on a clear day when Suzanne had heard hoarse throaty sounds above her, she had distinguished cranes up in the blue sky, and watched them circle in a queer flight as they rose higher and higher, making a gigantic hoop-skirt out of their flying. . . .

Sometimes these sandhill cranes with their long, lean necks and long, thin legs would land a little totteringly in the grassy clearing near-by, like old men grown uncertain in their movements. Once Suzanne had seen one run all the way across the clearing, its outstretched head and slim body looking so funny on those thin legs, as though it were running stiffly on stilts, that she had rolled in the grass to laugh and think that no wonder Pa was always telling about someone running like a sandhill crane. . . .

Close to the slough was a circular patch of ground where the prairie-chickens assembled, leaving always a watcher or two at the outer edge of the sociable circle to give alarm if the enemy approached. The booming notes of the cocks could be heard up at the house and far across the prairie. . . .

From the near-by timber, phoebes and mourning-doves called, and woodpeckers knocked all day on maple and walnut doors through which they were never admitted. The ducks and geese would go away on some unknown foraging trip in the daytime but at sundown they would come flocking back to the slough to spend the night on the water, and a little later hawks would dip low with their hollow *boom*.

In the marshy grass a queer orange-colored tiger-lily bloomed, from whose stamens one could get a reddish-brown power to color one's cheeks, and back from the marsh grass grew the Bouncing-Bets and the wild Sweet-Williams, daisies and soapwort. Down deep in the damp timber for long months one could find Dutchman's-breeches, violets, columbine, shooting-stars, anemones, wild crab-apple blossoms, the heavily scented waxen Mayflower, and the very loveliest flower of all, the bluebells. The color of a bed of bluebells in an open patch in the timber was so beautiful it hurt you.—From "Song of Years," by BESS STREETER ALDRICH. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Two Gardens in the Heart of New York

I'VE SEEN TWO very different and very interesting (even now in December) gardens right here in the heart of New York. One belongs to a hard-up old man who once knew better days and finer gardens. It's only a garden of window shelves and boxes in a small dark apartment over a delicatessen store. Tall buildings across the street shut out most of the sun. But the urge of an incurable gardener will not be downed. There's Philodendron with its heart-shaped leaves, large and glistening, tumbling over white pots as a lesson to people who say their living rooms lack sun for some green thing in winter. There's English ivy, Wandering Jew, . . . ferns, sprouting sweet potatoes which will make graceful vines, Maidenhair and Boston ferns, African violets, lilies-of-the-valley. Leaning on his cane, the gardening gentleman goes out to the tenant store to buy a small package of fertilizer, or up to Bloomingdale's to visit the greenhouses and admire sun-loving flowers which he couldn't raise even if he could afford them.

The other garden is much grander and sunnier. It's a penthouse garden high up above Park Avenue. Once it belonged to Ivan Kreuger, the match king. Now it belongs to Edna Ferber. Enclosed by a parapet, it surrounds the one-story brick house in the air. Even in winter you can visualize the picture. Willow trees (there's one forty feet high) hang over the wall. There are apple and peach trees, lilacs, forsythias, rhododendrons, wistaria, ivy. There's a rock garden and there are borders filled with good loam. But what surprises me most are those fruit trees—Edna Ferber's cook actually has preserved fruit from that penthouse orchard.

Has this gardening among the skyscrapers made the writer want her own corner of earth, after so many years of city life? Well, she's bought over a hundred acres in Connecticut and, instead of listening to your inquiries about her latest success, she'll tell you about the dogwoods she's planting, the fields she's restoring with timothy and clover. Sitting in her fabulous apartment, she looks very smart and Park Avenueish and sophisticated. Then she tells you very simply how her Grandma Newman brightened a Chicago back yard of the nineties with mignonette and four o'clocks. I think she'd be quick to appreciate that very different New York gardener, the old gentleman who cultivates green things in his shadowed window over the delicatessen shop.—From "Bouquets and Bitters," by JULIAN R. MEADE. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Our Daily Manna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EXODUS is recorded the experience of the Israelites, who were supplied with manna, which nourished them during their forty years of wandering in the wilderness. This manna appeared every morning, except on the Sabbath, each one gathering only what was needed for the day. No manna could be hoarded, but on the day immediately preceding the Sabbath sufficient manna was to be gathered for two days. Here was definite proof of God's provision for His children. He said unto Moses (Exodus 16:4), "Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day."

In the Gospel according to St. Luke, it is recorded that when Jesus had fasted forty days in the wilderness, "the devil said unto him, If thou be the Son of God, command this stone that it be made bread. And Jesus answered him, saying, It is written, That man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." God's Word leads thought to the spiritual truth, which, when utilized, supplies health, strength, progress, security. Christ Jesus used this Word of God in his great service of healing, and left us the example of his healing power.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 35), "Our bread, 'which cometh down from heaven,' is Truth." The question is, How can we utilize Truth today in healing the sick and casting out fear, lack, sorrow, dread of an unknown future? Divine Mind is the Life of man. Nothing can ever separate God's idea from God, from harmony and health. Since this is the truth, can there be any reality in sin, disease, destruction? Divine Mind is the ever-present power which, when understood, corrects seeming injustice, and opens the door of the human consciousness to new views of Truth and to right activity. Good is as available as is the multiplication table, which is complete and free to all who apply it to their mathematical problems. The multitude of world-weary wanderers who have turned to God, Life, Truth, Love, for help, have proved that thinking spiritually, truthfully, is the way out of their troubles, heartaches, and pain.

The fact that God, good, fills all space, reverses the belief in the seeming power of evil, sin, disease, death. Their suggested reality lies wholly in false corporeal sense, and this dream of mortality is overcome by a realization of God's allness. The fact that man is the image and likeness of God establishes the tender, spiritual relationship between God and man as Father and son. Spiritual man as God's image has, by reflection, an infinite abundance of good. Good is available here and now to all who will accept and demonstrate it. This includes health, strength, supply, peace, harmony. A spiritual understanding of man's real being sustains thought with the substance of Truth, Spirit. The results of spiritual thinking are seen in more harmonious relationships in the home, in business, industrial, and office activities, and in a greater love for all mankind.

The supreme demonstration of Truth in which Christ Jesus overcame sin, disease, lack, death, proves two things conclusively: first, that the divine Principle, Love, which he demonstrated, was unfailing, ever present, omniscient; and secondly, that the manifestations of evil, which covered every phase of the belief that life and intelligence are in matter, were illusions of the so-called corporeal senses. He taught his disciples the divine power underlying his miracles, insofar as they could spiritually comprehend it, and he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do." Through his life and the teachings of Christian Science, we find spiritual rules by means of which each may free himself and others from bondage to pain and sorrow. The only salvation from distress, war, poverty, fear, lies in the spiritual truths which he taught.

The following words from a hymn express a universal invitation to partake of the heavenly manna (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 201):

"O do not bar your mind
Against the light of good;
But open wide, let in the Word,
And Truth will be your food."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΤΟ ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΣ ΜΑΝΝΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὴν Ἔξοδον ἀναφέρεται ἡ πεῖρα τῶν Ἰσραηλιτῶν, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐφοδιάσθησαν μὲ μάννα, ποὺ τοὺς ἔθρεψε κατὰ τὰ σαράντα ἔτη τῆς περιπλανήσεώς των εἰς τὴν ἔρημον. Τὸ μάννα αὐτὸ ἔπιπτε κάθε πρωΐ, ἐκτὸς τοῦ Σαββάτου, ἔκαστος δὲ ἐμάζευε μόνον ὅσον τοῦ ἐχρειάζετο διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν. Δὲν μποροῦσε νὰ συσσωρευθῇ μάννα, ἐκτὸς τῆς ἀμέσως προηγουμένης τοῦ Σαββάτου ἡμέρας, καθ'ἣν ἔπρεπε νὰ μαζεύεται μάννα ἐπαρκὲς διὰ δύο ἡμέρας. Ἔχομεν ἐδῶ μίαν θετικὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς προνοίας τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τά τέκνα Του. Εἶπεν εἰς τὸν Μωϋσῆν (Ἔξοδος 16:4), "Ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ ὕω ὑμῖν ἄρτους ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ· καὶ ἐξελεύσεται ὁ λαὸς, καὶ συλλέξουσι τὸ τῆς ἡμέρας εἰς ἡμέραν".

Εἰς τὸ κατὰ Λουκᾶν Εὐαγγέλιον, ἀναφέρεται ὅτι ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶχε νηστεύσει σαράντα ἡμέρας εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, "εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ διάβολος, Εἰ Υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἰπὲ τῷ λίθῳ τούτῳ ἵνα γένηται ἄρτος· καὶ ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς πρὸς αὐτὸν, λέγων, Γέγραπται, ὅτι Οὐκ ἐπ'ἄρτῳ μόνῳ ζήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ'ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι Θεοῦ'". Ὁ Λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁδηγεῖ τὴν σκέψιν πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἡ ὁποία, ὅταν χρησιμοποιεῖται, προμηθεύει ὑγείαν, ἰσχύν, πρόοδον, ἀσφάλειαν. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐχρησιμοποίει αὐτὸν τὸν Λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὴν μεγάλην ὑπηρεσίαν του τῆς θεραπείας, καὶ μᾶς ἄφησε τὸ παράδειγμα τῆς θεραπευτικῆς του δυνάμεως.

Εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 35), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει "'Ο ἄρτος μας, 'ὁ κατερχόμενος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ', εἶναι ἡ 'Αλήθεια". Τὸ ζήτημα εἶναι, πῶς μποροῦμε σήμερον νὰ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν τὴν 'Αλήθειαν διὰ νὰ θεραπεύωμεν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ νὰ ἐκδιώκωμεν τὸν φόβον, τὴν στέρησιν, τὴν λύπην, καὶ τὸν τρόμον ἑνὸς ἀγνώστου μέλλοντος; Ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς εἶναι ἡ Ζωὴ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Τίποτε δὲν μπορεῖ ποτὲ νὰ χωρίσῃ τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, ἀπὸ τὴν ἁρμονίαν καὶ τὴν ὑγείαν. Ἀφοῦ αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ ἀλήθεια, μπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρξῃ οἱαδήποτε πραγματικότης εἰς ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν ἢ καταστροφήν; Ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς εἶναι ἡ πάντοτε παροῦσα δύναμις ἡ ὁποία, ὅταν ἐννοηθῇ, διορθώνει τὴν φαινομενικὴν ἀδικίαν, καὶ ἀνοίγει τὴν θύραν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συνειδήσεως πρὸς νέας ἀπόψεις τῆς 'Αληθείας καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὀρθὴν δρᾶσιν. Τὸ καλὸν εἶναι τόσον ἐφικτὸν ὅσον καὶ ἡ προπαίδεια, ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ἐντελὴς καὶ δωρεὰν δι'ὅλους, ὅσοι τὴν ἐφαρμόζουν εἰς τὰ μαθηματικά των προβλήματα. Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πλανήτων ποὺ ἐβαρέθηκαν τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐστράφησαν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, τὴν Ζωὴν, τὴν 'Αλήθειαν, τὴν 'Αγάπην, διὰ βοήθειαν, ἔχουν ἀποδείξει ὅτι τὸ πνευματικῶς, ἀληθῶς, σκέπτεσθαι, εἶναι ἡ μόνη διέξοδος ἀπὸ τὰς ἐνοχλήσεις, τοὺς καρδιοπόνους, καὶ τὸν πόνον των.

Τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ καλὸν, πληροῖ πάντα χῶρον, ἀνατρέπει τὴν δοξασίαν εἰς τὴν φαινομενικὴν δύναμιν τοῦ κακοῦ, τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τῆς ἀσθενείας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου. 'Η καθ'ὑποβολὴν πραγματικότης τῶν ἐγκειται ἐξ ὁλοκλήρου εἰς τὴν ψευδῆ σωματικὴν αἴσθησιν, καὶ τὸ ὄνειρον αὐτὸ τῆς θνητότητος κατανικᾶται μὲ τὴν κατανόησιν τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἱδρύει τὴν τρυφερὰν, πνευματικὴν σχέσιν μεταξὺ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου ὡς Πατρὸς καὶ υἱοῦ. 'Ο πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος ὡς εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἔχει, κατ'ἀντανάκλασιν, ἄπειρον ἀφθονίαν καλοῦ. Τὸ καλὸν εἶναι ἐφικτὸν ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα δι'ὅλους ὅσοι τὸ παραδέχονται καὶ τὸ ἀποδεικνύουν. Τοῦτο περιλαμβάνει ὑγείαν, ἰσχύν, προμήθειαν, εἰρήνην, ἁρμονίαν. Μία πνευματικὴ νόησις τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὑποστηρίζει τὴν σκέψιν μὲ τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς 'Αληθείας, τοῦ Πνεύματος. Τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τοῦ πνευματικῶς σκέπτεσθαι φαίνονται εἰς ἁρμονικωτέρας σχέσεις εἰς τὸ σπίτι, εἰς τὴν ἐργασίαν, εἰς τὴν βιομηχανίαν καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον, καὶ εἰς μεγαλυτέραν ἀγάπην δι'ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα.

'Η ὑπερτάτη ἀπόδειξις τῆς 'Αληθείας ὅπου ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐνίκησεν ἁμαρτίαν, ἀσθένειαν, στέρησιν, θάνατον, ἀποδεικνύει συμπερασματικῶς δύο τινά: Πρῶτον, ὅτι ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ, 'Αγάπη, τὴν ὁποίαν ἀπέδειξεν, ἦτο ἀλάνθαστη, πάντοτε παροῦσα, πάνσοφη· καὶ δεύτερον, ὅτι αἱ ἐκδηλώσεις τοῦ κακοῦ, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἐκάλυπτον κάθε φάσιν τῆς δοξασίας ὅτι ζωὴ καὶ νοημοσύνη εἶναι ἐν ὕλῃ, ἦσαν πλάναι τῶν λεγομένων σωματικῶν αἰσθήσεων. 'Εδίδαξε τοὺς μαθητάς του τὴν θείαν δύναμιν ποὺ ἀπετέλει τὴν βάσιν τῶν θαυμάτων του, ἐφόσον μποροῦσαν νὰ τὴν ἐννοήσουν πνευματικῶς, καὶ εἶπε (Ἰωάννης 14:12), "'Ο πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ, τὰ ἔργα ἃ ἐγὼ ποιῶ κακεῖνος ποιήσει, καὶ μείζονα τούτων ποιήσει." Διὰ τῆς ζωῆς του καὶ τῶν διδαχῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης, εὑρίσκομεν πνευματικοὺς κανόνας διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἕκαστος μπορεῖ νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του καὶ ἄλλους ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν εἰς τὸν πόνον καὶ τὴν λύπην. 'Η μόνη σωτηρία ἀπὸ τὴν στενοχωρίαν, τὸν πόλεμον, τὴν φτώχεια, τὸν φόβον, ἔγκειται εἰς τὰς πνευματικὰς ἀληθείας ποὺ ἐδίδαξε.

Τὰ ἀκόλουθα λόγια ἀπὸ ἕνα ὕμνον ἐκφράζουν μίαν παγκοσμίαν πρόσκλησιν νὰ μετέχωμεν ἀπὸ τὸ οὐράνιον μάννα (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 201, 'Υμνολόγιον Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης).

"'Ω μὴ τὸν νοῦ σου κλεῖς,
Στὴ λάμψι τοῦ καλοῦ·
Τὸν Λόγο δέξου, καὶ τροφὴ
Θᾶν ἡ 'Αλήθεια Αὐτοῦ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1940

Artillery Units Off for a Year In U. S. Ranks

All classes represented in two regiments of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Soldiery invested Boston today as the American Legion began its annual convention, but missing among the brightly hued raiment of the Legionnaires were the olive drab uniforms of Massachusetts' two Coast Artillery regiments of the National Guard.

One of them had risen early, this morning loaded packs and equipment on buses, and gone to the Army Base where they embarked for a short sea-ride to harbor forts. The other left at the start of the week end for Camp Edwards in Falmouth, Mass., where they will undergo three weeks' training before entraining for Camp Hulen, Texas.

Both regiments—first Bay State men called into Federal service—had passed a week in physical examinations, packing equipment, moving the big guns of the 211th's anti-aircraft weapons, recruiting, outfitting, drilling, skylarking, getting the public accustomed to seeing the trim uniforms in restaurants and on the streets of Back Bay's business section.

Good Impression

In the main, these young men lifted en masse from Massachusetts industrial and professional life, giving up in many cases well-paid positions for the comparatively poor pay of an Army private, left behind an excellent impression on those who had come in contact with them.

Their officers are lawyers, judges, clergymen and teachers, doctors and businessmen, merchants and manufacturers. Their ranks include hundreds from factories, machine-shops, publishing houses, clerical offices, the arts and sciences, professions and trade. Many of them have proved their ability as civilians, now they try their hand in a new field.

They did not appear dispirited at the prospect of a year away from home—they have a total of 30 days' leave, but cannot take it in a lump. In fact, most of them seemed eager to "get into it," whatever it was. The 211th, headed for Texas, is virtually certain to spend the rest of their year's service away from their native, rocky soil; the 241st, in harbor forts, is in a position to expect frequent passes for furloughs home.

Still Recruiting

The 241st still has the doors of its recruiting office open at the Irvington Street Armory, and probably will keep them open until the end of the month, or until they have filled the 350 vacancies in the regiment. Meanwhile, they will eat, live and sleep the life of the regular army, manning the harbor defense positions at Forts Andrews, Strong, Warren, Standish, Revere, Duval, Heath and Ruckman. Most of these are on harbor islands, but a ftw are situated on the mainland at Winthrop, Nahant and Pemberton.

Created the Roxbury Light Artillery Regiment in 1784, the 241st maintains an unbroken line of service in all the wars in which the United States participated. As the First Massachusetts, later the First Massachusetts Infantry, it served in the Civil War, was the first to answer President Lincoln's call for men. The Civil War marching song, "John Brown's Body," was composed by men of the First Massachusetts Battery K, the "Tigers," according to old records.

During the World War, the 241st was tabbed the 55th Heavy Artillery Regiment of the regular Army. A section did join with the 26th or Yankee Division, but most of them served with the 55th at Montfaucon in France. The regiment's current strength is little more than 1,200 men and is composed of units from Chelsea, New Bedford and Fall River. The New Bedford and Fall River units did not leave Boston until this afternoon.

Address Clubwomen

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Mrs. Harry W. Smith
President of the New England Conference of Women's Clubs, who presided at the opening session today, and

Lieut. Gov. H. T. Cahill
Who spoke at the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at Swampscott today.

Clubwomen Of N. E. Open Their Parley

Lieut. Gov. Cahill chief speaker as conference at Swampscott takes up many issues.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 23—For thirty-one years, members of Women's Clubs in New England have met together annually to discuss their problems and their ever-enlarging role in solving the problems of the World. Today at the New Ocean House here the New England Conference of the State Federations of Women's Clubs called together the opening sessions of its 31st annual meeting.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill was the chief speaker. He addressed the group of over a thousand club women on the subject of responsible citizenship. "With World conditions in the chaotic state they are in today," he said, "with our need for home defense what it is, and with the consequent urgent need for good, sound, sensible government and legislation, we must have citizens who are interested in their government 365 days in the year, and not simply during the brief period of a political campaign or the even briefer moments when they go to cast their votes."

Vital Issues

According to Mrs. Harry W. Smith, President of the New England Federation, the Conference should bring forth discussion of vital issues of the day, particularly in the field of National Defense. It is to be hoped, Mrs. Smith said, that every woman attending will go away with a deeper sense of her responsibility as a useful member of the community in building up a stronger democracy.

Unless such questions of vital consequence are considered, the President declared, the time given to the meetings would be worse than wasted in a day when so many important demands are being made.

The State Federation, whose President is Mrs. David A. Westcott of Dorchester, is acting as host to the convention. A full program of events—both instructive and entertaining—is planned by the program committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth of Winchester. It will include a banquet this evening and a symphony concert by the Women's Symphony Society of Boston under the direction of Dr. Alexander Thiede.

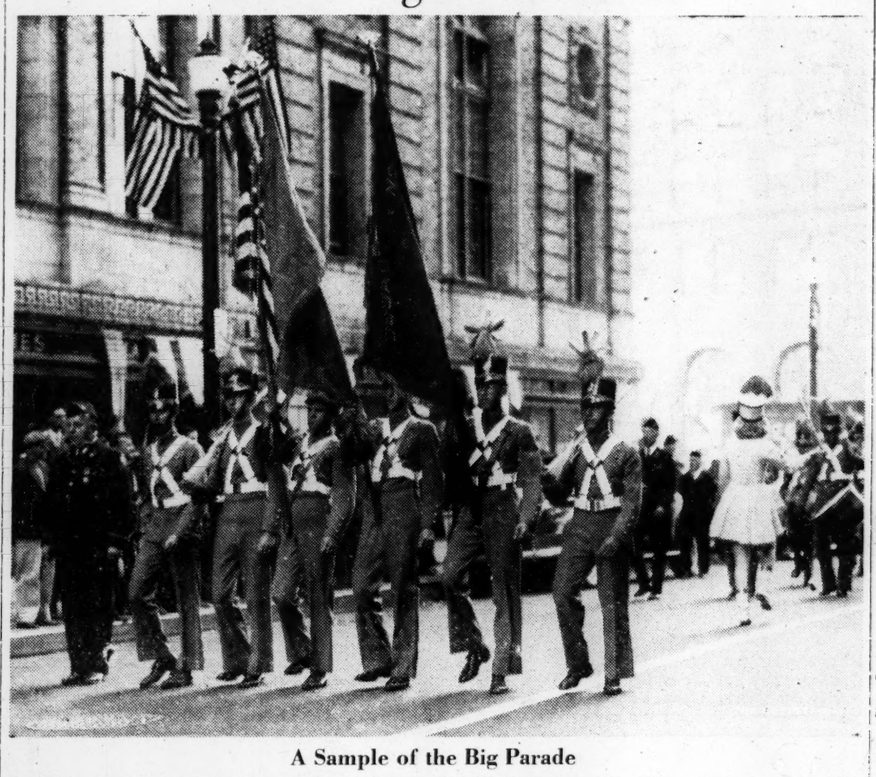
Work of Women

At a forum to be held tomorrow evening Mrs. Laura Hale Gorton, only woman member of the Connecticut Council for National Defense, will speak on the work women can do—can do better than men because of their special training therefor—in the field of housing, prevention of profiteering, in fact in all the so-called "consumer" angles of National defense planning.

An art exhibit of interest will continue throughout the conference. Pictures, for the most part given by the State Federation to various local clubs as a reward for the contribution each has made to the promotion of art in its community, will be shown. This is an activity in which the Federation is a pioneer.

The Tuesday sessions of the conference will begin at 9:30 a. m. and the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford of the Old South Church in Boston will speak to the Conference at the morning session. The Conference ends on Wednesday.

Sons of Legion on March



A Sample of the Big Parade

There was music in the air as the Scranton, Pa., Post No. 121, Sons of the American Legion, marched along Arlington Street at Park Square, this morning.

Boston Arena Is Jammed As Legion Meeting Opens

Below is presented in sequence, the colorful, action-filled details of the Country's biggest annual convention—the American Legion conclave which opened today in the Boston Arena. The story which follows is designed to give the reader a vivid picture of the actual convention sessions.

By E. Bigelow Thompson and Don McCammond
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

The stage setting of the American Legion Convention which opened at the Boston Arena this morning was reminiscent of the recent national political conventions in Philadelphia and Chicago, with the floor filled with delegates and alternates in a sea of blue and white standards designating the space and territorial possessions of the United States. France, Canada, and Mexico were also represented.

When National Commander Raymond J. Kelly banged nine times with his gavel at 10:10 a. m., an hour and 10 minutes after the scheduled opening time, the stage dazzled in the glare of eight floodlights overhead and a pair of floodlights from the balcony railings on the right and left. On the stage were the national officers and distinguished guests and half a hundred women, wives of the officers, and officers of the American Legion Auxiliary. The Auxiliary met in joint session with the Legion th[illegible]

The stage was impressively dec[illegible] ... was a rich black background, in which was centered a large gold and blue seal of the Legion. The curtain was topped with a panel of silver cloth, while shields of five flags balanced the right and left ends. Microphones were centered for the speakers and just below them extended the clattering typewriters of the reporters and behind them the tables where the wire operators clicked their keys. About the press stand hung a huge American flag.

Began to Arrive

The veterans began to arrive in numbers around 8:45 with much back-slapping and noisy greetings of old comrades. In the front row nearest the stage were the delegations from Hawaii, Panama, France, the Philippines, Canada, Alaska, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. Two members of the French delegation wore blue berets and one of the members, Sedley Peck, wore an artists' beard. The other members from France included Bernard Ragner, Col. James V. Sparks, Col. Nelson Morris, and Monte Carole.

The blare of the official Legion band, the Edward H. Monahan Post No. 64 Band from Sioux City, Iowa, present national champions, kept the convention fully awake. Under the direction of Leo Kuchinsky, the leader, the band, which is now quartered in Needham, opened the convention with the stirring Washington Post march. The bandsmen were dressed in black broadcloth coats with red and gold lapels, powder blue trousers with red and gold leg stripes.

Commander Kelly is provided with two gavels. The one he used this morning was made from the gnarled crook of an apple tree and has served the Legion for 20 years. The reserve gavel is a sturdy piece of lignum vitae. This came from a tie from the Panama Railroad, the first trans-continental railroad on this continent, built in 1851, according to the Panama delegates.

When the convention was in order the Rev. Patrick M. McDermott, National Chaplain, asked God's blessing on service to the country, on the deliberations of the convention, and on all comrades of the war.

At the conclusion of the invocation Commander Kelly called out "Sergeant-at-Arms advance the colors." From the rear of the hall came the red and gold flag of the Legion on the left and the American emblem up a parallel aisle on the right. The color bearers crossed in front of the platform and the center of the stage while all stood at salute.

Lucille Manners, official soloist, advanced to the microphone. She wore a chic green velvet dress and a regal neckpiece of fox fur. Applause greeted her rosette of flowers in red, white, and blue. The center was a gardenia surrounded with red roses and blue bachelor buttons.

By the time Commander Kelly brought the convention to order the vast audience overflowed into the lobby. Great applause greeted the introduction of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as a Legionnaire and as Governor of Massachusetts.

The Legion also showed its appreciation of the compliment given them by Mayor Maurice Tobin. He said that if the country had followed the repeated requests of the Legion in their annual conventions the United States would have been prepared for the coming crisis. "Our nation would be a more respected nation at the present time," he said. The fast moving program of events which saw the speeches cut down to brief resumes included talks by Glenwood Sherrard, President of the American Legion 1940 Convention; Thomas A. Quinn, Massachusetts Department Commander; response of Ray Murphy, Past Commander, to the welcoming addresses.

Meanwhile, as the speeches went on, delegates called across the hall to past acquaintances, meeting new friends in the lobby, and greeting old ones. Attention was distracted from the main platform by the entrance of guests, including the family of National Commander Kelly.

Hoover's Address

J. Edgar Hoover's patriotic address was interrupted frequently by bursts of applause. He spoke earnestly, but most of it was lost on the press because amplification was blurred where the reporters were sitting. This was also true for delegates seated immediately behind the press cables. A considerable volume of orchids was noticeable on the women on the stage but this must be a season of subdued color—"limited pallette"—for the women. Their hats were practically lost in the dark blue uniform of the Legionaires.

After the speech making really got under way many of the delegates settled down to reading the morning papers and a special edition of the "Vermont Legionaire," plugging the candidacy of "Jack" Crowley of Rutland—a "great guy"—for National Commander.

Mr. Crowley is one of the candidates in the limelight at the Hall. Large placards endorsed Stanbaugh of Fargo, N. D., for the same office, and banners proclaimed the merits of Roane Waring of Tennessee.

Banners are up for Milwaukee for the next annual convention alongside of those of Atlantic City, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh furnished pasteboard back covers on the chairs of the convention floor. These carried a picture of "Father Pitt" in William Pitt dress and the caption "Pittsburgh Really Wants You."

Pennsylvania also furnished another feature of the convention. This was a small bronze reproduction of the Liberty Bell which hangs in Independence Hall and presumably was to be used when the presiding officer's gavel failed.

Prior to Governor Saltonstall's taking the speaker's platform he discovered that his prepared speech was missing. Finally the press rescued the embarrassed State Executive by producing a copy for him to use.

A comparatively quiet period prevailed in the Arena as the delegates and guests were ordered to pose for the official convention picture. It was one of the few moments when the aisles of the Convention floors were clear and State delegates remained in their seats.

Commander Kelly scored a hit later when he introduced Mrs. Kelly and six Kelly children, Winifred, Helen Marie, Sharon, five-year-old youngster who brought a round of cheers when she appeared in her father's arms, Ray Jr., Jimmy, an Eagle boy scout, and Jerry. The Commander said he had called a caucus of his family as he had seen so little of them during the past year.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, all but a mere handful of delegates wandered out of the convention hall while H. W. Prentiss, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, was giving what many listeners believed was the strongest address of the convention. Mr. Prentiss emphasized the need of sacrifice in the emergency period ahead and told what manufacturers could do to give the nation an invulnerable defense.

His speech followed closely that of National Legion Commander Kelly's and the retirement of the colors. This afternoon the various committees will climb Beacon Hill for meetings in the State House.

Women of American Legion Back Defense

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Largest patriotic organization of women in the United States, the American Legion Auxiliary, with more than 500,000 members and the largest number of official delegates in its history to this, its twentieth annual national convention, joined its men folk of the Legion this morning at their twenty-first annual convention opening at the Boston Arena, where the women played willing and traditional second fiddle to the parent organization.

Voicing the stanch loyalty with which the women of the Auxiliary follow the lead of their men of the Legion, Mrs. William Corwith, National Auxiliary President, told the Legionnaires that "the Auxiliary has stood firmly by your side and with you has raised the united voice of more than 1,500,000 American citizens in a plea for adequate armed defenses against foreign aggression.

"With you we have worked constantly to strengthen America's internal defense against the disunity and decay so dangerous to a democracy," she declared as the men paused in their deliberations to hear the spokesman for the Auxiliary. Describing the Legion as "the most powerful patriotic force within America," Mrs. Corwith emphasized the responsibility which "walks hand in hand with capacity and power. You of the American Legion," she continued, "have demonstrated the soundness of your leadership, and the quality of your devotion to the service of our country.

Unity Knows No Limits

"We of the Auxiliary have gloried in your accomplishments. Together we form a united force which knows no limits to its determination and its ability to work for the good of America. The future, uncertain and perilous though it may be, holds no challenge we are afraid to meet."

National Commander of the Legion, Raymond J. Kelly returned the compliment of Mrs. Corwith's greeting to the Legion's opening session by a greeting to the Auxiliary itself as it settled into its convention business this afternoon at the Copley Plaza hotel ballroom. Mrs. Corwith's annual report held the close attention of the convention women, together with the reports of the national secretary, Mrs. Gwendolyn Wiggin MacDonald, the National Treasurer, Mrs. Cecilia Wenz, National Historian, Mrs. Sophia Lutz, and reports of various convention committees.

Special tribute was paid in a memorial service for Mrs. Eliza London Shepard, Past National President of the Auxiliary.

From divisional caucuses, following the adjournment of the convention session, candidates for Vice-President were to be named, one for each of the divisions, central, eastern, northwestern, southern, and western. Those nomination really amount to election, as only one candidate is selected by each section.

Music Contest a Feature

Judging the National Music Contest this afternoon was a committee of Boston musicians to select the prize-winning trio, quartet, and glee club of the convention. Mrs. Leslie E. Taylor was National Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. Hazel Bourne, the local Chairman.

Women from Alaska, Hawaii and Panama joined in the happy crowd that rushed busily from the Copley-Plaza yesterday, where the social events of the day were held, to the Pioneer and University Clubs where various committees met in pre-convention sessions.

Not to be deterred from the business at hand by marching bands in the streets below, and the screaming of sirens and clanging of bells of visiting "locomotives" of the "40 and 8" of the Legion, the Auxiliary women ignored the uproar as they considered such important matters as national defense, Americanism, and child welfare.

Counteracting Pacifism

Suggestion for the discontinuance of the Auxiliary women's annual patriotic conference in Washington, D. C., on national defense, now that the Country has become defense-minded was met with prompt opposition by the argument that a strong women's group is needed to counterbalance women's pacifist organizations. Final decision was to refer the matter to a committee to be appointed by the national president for study.

Notwithstanding enthusiasm for Girls' State projects for the education of young girls in affairs of government — a program corresponding to the Boys' State project of the Legion—the Americanism Committee was unable to reach the point of accepting a resolution of the Kansas Department that these programs be made an essential part of the national Americanism program; the feeling was that it should be a voluntary and not a mandatory matter.

Mrs. Walbridge "On Job"

Meeting also in a special group was the Eight and Forty, a secret organization of the Auxiliary which has a membership of about 7,000, and the principal purpose of which is to promote child welfare. The organization has no relation to the famous "40 and 8" of the Legion.

A popular and much-loved figure at the Copley-Plaza meetings yesterday was Mrs. Irene Walbridge of Peterboro, N. H., well known to "doughboys" in France in the World War days as Irene MacIntyre, coffee and doughnut dispenser of the Salvation Army.

Mrs. Walbridge and her sister, now Mrs. Gladys Harmon of Boston, probably saw more frontline service, it was said, than any other American women, Mrs. Walbridge having been gassed twice, almost taken prisoner once, and having the distinction of being mentioned in Army orders. Mrs. Walbridge married an Army officer, Lieut. Robert Walbridge of the Twenty-sixth Division.

In memory of former days, Mrs. Walbridge will be back on the job of serving doughnuts and beverage at the Salvation Army hut in the safety zone near the Statler Hotel this evening.

Smashed Army Plane Found in Georgia Swamp

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 23 (AP) — Army officers and Coast Guardsmen began operations today to pull an army plane from a southeast Georgia swamp after abandoning hope that Brig. Gen. Francis W. Honeycutt and two companions survived its crash.

General Honeycutt, commandant of Fort Bragg, N. C., Capt. George F. Kehoe, pilot, and Corporal Robert J. Schmitz were aboard the plane, which left Fort Bragg late Friday for Jacksonville.

Federal Employees Don 'Hatch' Button

Something new in campaign buttons appeared in Boston today.

The pin which in physical appearance is not unlike any other political button—except that its face is blank—is known unofficially as the "Hatch Act Button" and is being worn by Government employees in the Federal Building.

Under the Hatch Act, Federal employees are not permitted to campaign for any political candidate. Thus deprived of the opportunity to adorn their lapels, Federal workers saw an opportunity to wear a button and have a little fun.

Most of the fun comes when the uninitiated inquire about the blank pin and are informed that the wearer is campaigning for the "little man who wasn't there."

She Leads the Band

By a Staff Photographer

"Sis" Warden

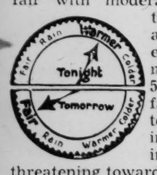
Strutting drum majorette of the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps sponsored by Bluefield, W. Va., Post No. 9 as she went through the maneuvers at the Fens contest this morning.

Music, drum rolls, color! Legion bands are on march. **[Story on Page 13.]**

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight; lowest tonight in the middle or lower 50's; Tuesday fair with rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness becoming threatening toward night; Wednesday showers; gentle variable winds, becoming southwesterly.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature followed by showers Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by showers Wednesday; slowly rising temperatures Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming south or southwest and increasing Tuesday; fair weather tonight; Tuesday scattered to broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	76	New Orleans	76	83
Chicago	58	76	New York	64	80
Denver	57	71	Norfolk	66	78
Kansas City	68	81	Philadelphia	58	80
Los Angeles	53	80	St. Louis	72	92
Miami	76	86	San Francisco	56	66
Minneapolis	65	82	Washington	61	82

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 23.
B—Maximum Sept. 22.

Legion Symbol of Aid Approval

By a Staff Photographer

Fifty-first 'Destroyer' for England

Something more than a jest is meant when Michigan Legionnaires prove their indorsement of the United States Government's aid-to-England policy by adding one of their own "craft" to the fleet of destroyers recently traded to Britain. Verne Smoker of Burr Oak is at the wheel.

Music to Open For Fireworks On Esplanade

Facing one of the largest audiences ever assembled on the banks of the Charles River, 60 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra with Arthur Fiedler conducting, will play a special concert in the Hatch Shell tonight within sight of 300,000 persons who are expected, to attend the American Legion's mammoth fireworks display.

Immediately following the concert, which lasts from 8:30 to 10 p. m., the fireworks extravaganza will begin with a flight of dummy parachutists descending on the city The parachutists, friendly little ones flying the flags of the World War allies, will be shot 1,000 feet into the air from the two barges anchored in the middle of the Charles River Basin.

The concert program is in three parts, as follows:

I

Stars and Stripes Forever ..... Sousa
Overture The Roman Carnival ..... Berlioz
Fourth Symphony in F Minor—Finale ..... Tchaikovsky

II

New England: "Chester," Hymn sung by American troops in the Revolution ..... Billings (1746-1800)
Middlewest: "Arkansas Traveler" Old Riddlers breakdown arranged by Guion
South: "Deep River" Negro spiritual arranged by Burleigh
Far West: Cheyenne Indian War Dance from the Suite Primeval ..... Skilton

III

Voices of Spring Waltzes ..... J. Strauss
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
American Fantasy with soloist singing finale "Star Spangled Banner" ..... V. Herbert

The fireworks show will also be presented in three parts. First will be the "grand illumination" of the basin, with a curtain of red fire about the barges and an aerial battle of colored stars above to set the stage for a 21-gun salute to the flags of the United States. Culminating this, huge aerial bombs will unfurl 13 American flags, each 9 by 12 feet, and each illuminated by a 10,000 candlepower white flare as they float earthward.

The second episode, alone, includes 9,122 pieces ranging in size up to the rarely used 30-in shells that weigh over 50 pounds each. These will illuminate the whole basin to noon-day brightneess. The 751 climax bombs of the final episode will be a sort of artillery preparation for the finale—huge American Legion emblems, 1,600 square feet in area, facing both shores from one barge and, between two huge American flags of colored flame on the other, a fervent three-word benediction in letters 6 feet tall—"GOD BLESS AMERICA."

It's Registration Day at Radcliffe

By a Staff Photographer

And Freshmen Gaily Saunter Forth

Left to right—Eleanor Stimson, Seattle, Wash.; Jane Spencer, Baltimore, Md.; Anne O'Neil, Leominster, Mass.; Darthea F. Park, Wollaston, Mass.; Diana Jane Mowrer, Chicago, Ill.

Eleven Candidates in Race For Head of American Legion

Campaigns of candidates for National Commander of the American Legion were in full stride today with the paraphernalia of presidential candidates at the national political conventions—hotel headquarters, workers, signs, literature and buttons.

Most of the 11 in the field have for their bases the Hotel Statler, where the present National Commander, Raymond J. Kelly, has his suite. Several, however, are at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

The race this year brings out more candidates than is usual. The roster is this:

Paul G. Armstrong, Chicago.
Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif.
Jack Crowley, Rutland, Vt.
Charles W. Crush, Christiansburg, Va.
H. Elwyn Davis, Pueblo, Colo.
Raymond Fields, Guthrie, Okla.
Frank E. Lowe, Portland, Me.
Edward N. Scheiberling, Albany, N. Y.
Lynn U. Stambaugh, Fargo, N. D.
Roane Waring, Memphis, Tenn.
Milo J. Warner, Toledo, O.

Six of the 11 are attorneys—Atherton, Crowley, Scheiberling, Stambaugh, Waring and Warner.

There is no stepping up from the office of Vice-Commander automatically to that of Commander. Every year brings a clear field. Nothing in the Legion's by-laws prevents a man from becoming a Legionnaire one year and being elected National Commander the next.

In practice, though, the Legion's leaders commonly work up step by step, as is usual in organizations, and win the highest office after notable service on Legion committees.

The customary career of a National Commander begins with his election as Commander of a local Post, then he becomes a Department Commander, which is for the most part a state office, and after that he steps up to membership on the National Executive Committee which is the administrative bod, operating between conventions, or becomes chairman of a national standing committee, where he serves for perhaps one to four years.

Girls Register At Radcliffe; 900 Reach City

As if Harvard Square wasn't busy enough already, what with visiting Legionnaires and the inevitable Harvard students, more than 900 girls from all parts of the United States descended on the city today as Radcliffe College opened its doors for registration.

Radcliffe began its 62nd year today and a warm welcome was waiting the 750 upper classmen and 200 freshmen who during the next several months will form a part of this college community

Members of the Senior Class were serving as freshmen advisers and an information committee of 20 juniors was stationed in the college yard to answer "freshies" questions. Each senior will escort her freshman charge to first classes on Wednesday morning, to the assemblies, and to the tea given by Ada L. Comstock, President, on Sunday afternoon.

A new dean, Miss Katherine McBride, formerly of Bryn Mawr, who took office on Sept. 1, will guide the newcomers in selecting courses and will give her first address to the students at the opening exercises tomorrow morning in First Congregational Church.

Mother Church Lecture Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be given this evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, at 7:45.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Sept. 24

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6:04mc-49.6m and 15.13m-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Children's Period.
7:45 p. m.—"Radio in the National Defense."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—"Wake Up America—Democracy in Action."

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—"Folksongs and Folkdances in the Austrian Alps." DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.53meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; Violin Recital; Military Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.12meg., 29.5m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks" Leslie Howard. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestral Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Headline News; Vernon Bartlett, M. P., GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

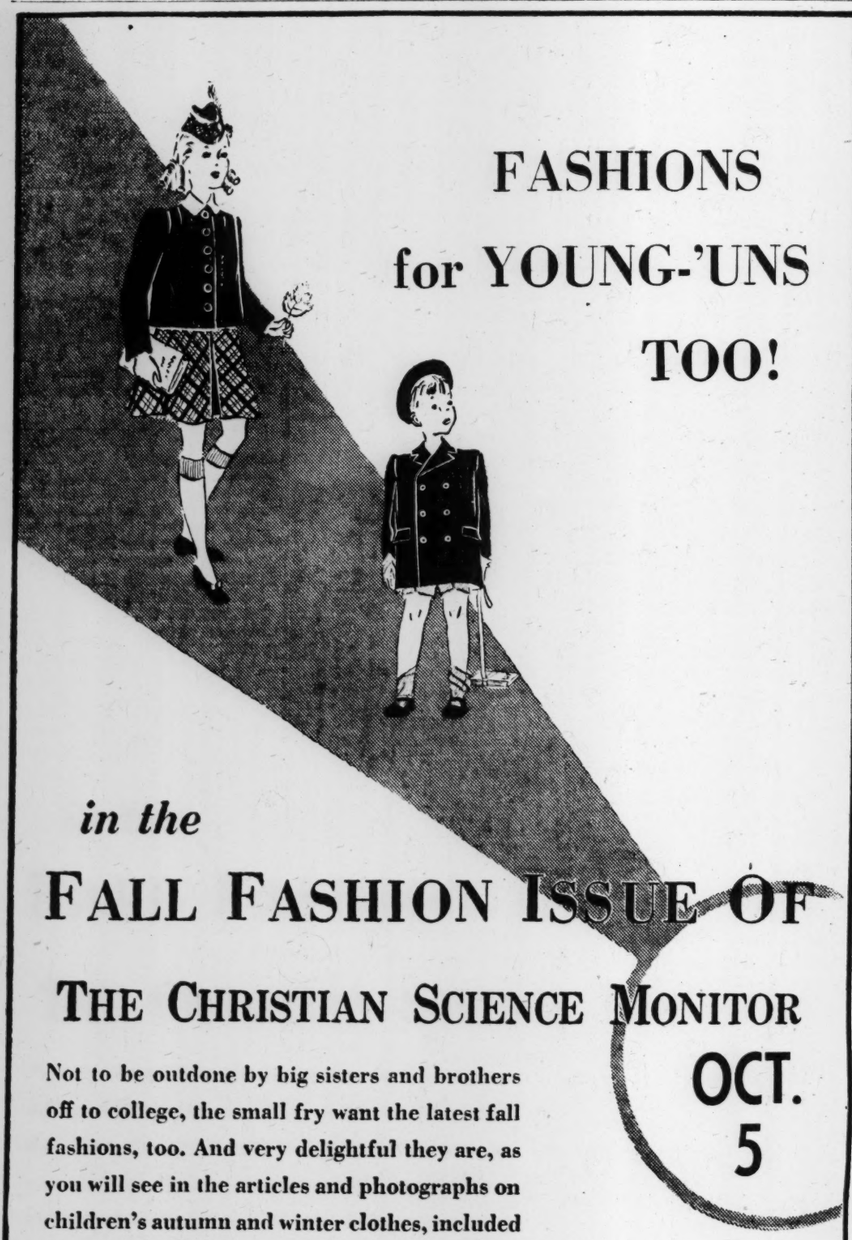
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 19.6m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2OR6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 15.11meg., 31.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.



FASHIONS for YOUNG-'UNS TOO!

in the

FALL FASHION ISSUE OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCT. 5

Not to be outdone by big sisters and brothers off to college, the small fry want the latest fall fashions, too. And very delightful they are, as you will see in the articles and photographs on children's autumn and winter clothes, included in the Monitor's Fall Fashion Issue. Watch for this forthcoming feature. It will present style news for all the family—yes, including the men, too. The advertisements of many local merchants will tell where the smartest Fall clothes may be bought.

Legionnaires Get Picture Of Attacks on U. S.

Following are extracts from the address to the opening session of the American Legion national convention today by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

From across the seas have come emissaries from totalitarian governments, seeking to undermine our nationalism and to implant their doctrines of hate. They have penetrated into every realm of decency, seeking allies in our schools, our churches and our civic organizations. Ever on the alert to capitalize on popular trends, they have joined reform organizations and civil liberties groups, and have played dominant roles in some of the pacifist blocs.

Once here and established, these agents have embarked on a recruitment campaign, enlisting the disloyal and the malcontent. They have sought the protective cloak of citizenship and they stop at no ends to achieve their despicable purposes. . . .

Obstruction to Defense

Insidious forces have sought to obstruct our national preparedness program by proclaiming that the strengthening of our Army and Navy abrogates liberty. These traitors tell young people that they should refuse to take up their country's arms.

Bits of information from the East can be fitted into smatterings of evidence from the North, South and West, revealing the complete operations of the enemy within our gates. The coordinating and handling of these matters is the responsibility of the F. B. I. with its Nation-wide scope of operations.

The Ten Commandments cannot be improved upon, nor can the Sermon on the Mount be surpassed as a guide for ethical conduct. Yet the Godless forces of totalitarianism scoff at everything spiritual and religious.

They have used every device at their command to place their mouthpieces upon lecture platforms and in educational institutions to expound in a subtle manner, at times with a veneer of patriotism, their un-American theories. . .

The United States of America and all that it stands for is not an experiment, and has not been since it was founded. It was a success from the day Washington took office under the Constitution. It is a success now in a world of toppling and clashing failures. And it will stand as the Founders conceived it, if you actually will it to stand against the voices of totalitarianism which are engulfing the rest of the world.

Greeting From President

The following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to the twenty-second annual national convention of the American Legion at the Boston Arena today:

The White House,
Washington,
Sept. 16, 1940

My Dear Commander Kelly:

I appreciate greatly your kind invitation to be with you in Boston for the Twenty-second Annual National Convention. I wish it had been possible for me to accept. I do, however, take pleasure in sending most cordial greetings to the officials and members of the American Legion in convention assembled.

This year the American Legion has come of age, having been founded in 1919. Much has occurred during the 21 years of its life. On the world scene came peace, then new forms of government, and now another tragic war.

During all these years since the Legion emerged from the World War it has earnestly devoted itself to promoting our national interests. It has consistently fostered good government, good citizenship, and national unity. Surely these spiritual resources, whose continuance and growth the Legion has so ably advocated, are imperative factors in the strength and peace of our Nation. That strength and peace must continue. We now find abroad serious conflict between those who wish for peace and free government and those who wish to destroy it. That test of strength has gathered force and, whether we like it or not, today it constitutes a threat against the peace of the entire world. We all hold dear our American way of life with our individual and national freedom. We must protect it against any form of aggression which may endanger it. So it is with great satisfaction that I view the Legion's interest in the advocacy of strengthening our national defense.

With much of the world at war, I am confident that the million members of the Legion will play their full part in keeping the war away from our shores and in preventing it from imperiling our freedom, our institutions, our America. I hope you may have a most successful convention.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Sharing Legionnaire Humor With 'Doughboys' in Boston

Around the Hub With the Legion

The most individual Legionnaire seen today was sitting in lonely splendor on the middle seat of a swan boat in the Public Garden. One of the attendants exclaimed: "He hired the whole boat. He said he wanted to be alone."

Swan Boat Idyl

The garden bore little evidence of the tidal wave of buddies that swirled the streets about it. The flowers glistened in the sun, children played and a single artist painted an ancient elm. The gentleman from Indiana beamed in the swan boat, a drift of band music swept in from Charles Street, the dowager garden of Boston was too busy with the past to mind the raucous present.

Two Early Risers

Next door in the Common they were taking down the evidence of last night's police circus. A few gaudy chariots bearing "Ben Hur" and "Alexander" painted on their sides, waited to be carried away. The workingmen were building a fire tower for Fire Department drill to be held later in the afternoon. Two buddies sat on some scaffolding and contemplated the scene with something less than enthusiasm. "Nothing to do till five o'clock," said one with resignation in his voice. He looked at his companion. "Why'd you want to go and get us up at 7:30 for?"

Tremont St. 'Under Fire'

Tremont Street was a main street under fire. Great tiers of grandstand seats flanked the Common side. On the other a few tardy stores put up window barricades. One of the largest stores was distinctive. Workmen were busy taking off the doors. "What's the idea?" we asked. "I dunno," replied a workman wearily, "maybe they just gave up!"

Police Chief 'Back Home'

Police were receiving plenty of help from the Legionnaires in directing traffic. A past commander from Pennsylvania was directing traffic on the corner of Broadway and Stuart Street. "I just wanted to help," he said. "I'm the chief of police back home." Then there was the Negro Legionnaire at the corner of Columbus and Massachusetts Avenues, resplendent in flowered pajamas, Legion cap and blue silk dressing gown, directing traffic with large but indefinable gestures — traffic, nevertheless, moved smoothly.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	First game: Bees-Phila-	Western Serenade
3:15 Radio Bulletin	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia, baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	Organ music
3:45 Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Second game: Bees-Phil-	Speech School
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	adelphia, baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Legion Aux. Report	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Second game: Bees-Phil-	"
4:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Sport comment	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	adelphia, baseball	"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Bees-Phil-	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	adelphia, baseball	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News Service	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment; talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Talk; Dinner Music
7:15 Joey Kearns' Or.	Champions: music	European news	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen: Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Let's Dance"
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Traveling Gordons'; sk.
8:00 "Those We Love";	American Legion, "40-8"	**James Melton; Francis**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Musical Interlude	**White; orchestra**	program	Russian Choir
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"; quiz	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"The Green Hornet";	Sports Program
8:45 Shelton; war news	program	**prano; Symphonic Orch.**	dramatic sketch	Studio program
9:00 **Theater: Doris Dav-**	American Legion Band	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **enport, G. Cooper**	American Legion Band	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch	cal Album"
9:30 **in 'The Westerner';**	News, "40 and 8"	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **"Cameo Girl"**	**"Arming for Defense";**	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**William S. Knudsen**	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	News Service	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	U. S. **Army Band**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; Music	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 Legion Bugle Corps	American Legion Prize-	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio"	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:30 Will Bradley's Or.	Winning Bands	Woody Herman's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Will Bradley's Or.	American Legion Bands	Woody Herman's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Recording	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Legion news; music	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	Legion parade	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	Food news	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"First Thanksgiving"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Jack Dalton, songs	"The Man I Married"	N. E. Cupboard	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Herb Jeffries, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Legion parade	"By Kathleen Norris"	Legion parade	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Rhythm Revue, with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Legion parade	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	popular orchestra
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; re-	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	ports; news	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Cowgirl Songstress"	Dramatic sketch	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Sketch; music	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Johnson Family"	Alex Thiede Conducts;
1:45 "Road of Life"	Legion interviews	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Jean Harper, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	"25 Years Ago Today"	Song recital
2:45 "My Son and I"	Legion parade	"Light of the World"	Local sport program	Five Star News
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Telegraphic report, Red	"Sing Song Time"
3:15 Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sox-Philadelphia	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Telegraphic report, Red	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "Casa Continental"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Sox-Philadelphia	Organ recital
4:00 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Telegraphic report, Red	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sox-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Telegraphic report, Red	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Sox-Philadelphia	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Musical programs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "In Record Time"	Legion parade	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, story	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Legion parade	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner music
7:15 Joey Kearns's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Stanley Meehan, tenor	Louis Panico's Orch	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	H. V. Kaltenborn	Serenade; music	"The Quintones"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Republican speaker	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	Roy Shield's Revue	soloist; chorus	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30 "First Nighter";	**"Information, Please";**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Local sport program
8:45 dramatic sketch	**questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Agent," drama	"About Today"; drama
9:00 "We, the People";	"Musical Americana";	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall," drama	"Variety Hour"
9:15 variety; music	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	and music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "So You Think You	News; "Concert Hall of	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club";	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Know Music"; quiz	the Air" records	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Concert Orchestra;	**Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15 Hawaiian music	"Aloha Land"; music	**lonna; chorus; orch.**	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Eddie Oliver's Orch	Dance orchestra
10:45 "News of the War"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; variety	"Vagabond's Trail"	Lang Gauchos
11:00 Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Local sport program
11:15 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orch.	"Five Star News"

Merrymakers in Trim For Night's Fete

Tonight the merry-makers of the American Legion invade downtown Boston 10,000 strong, to turn the narrow streets into a gigantic carnival with their shrill whistles, squealing locomotives, clanging bells, queer costumes, comical antics, and a myriad of brilliant sparklers lighting the ranks of the be-smocked marchers.

The Forty and Eight Society—Legion fun club which also has its serious, purposeful side—tonight is staging its annual parade. Officially the organization is "La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux"—which means the society of forty men and eight horses. This refers to the famous French railroad cars equipped to carry that much cargo, in which American doughboys once jostled toward the fighting line.

The members appear in their official uniforms — gray smocks similar to those worn by porters in French railway cars, and soft "chapeaux," or caps, pointed fore and aft.

"Spark Plug" for Legion

Tonight's parade, with its snake dances, amusing costumes, its 50 drum and bugle corps, 40 bands and 80 motorized box cars and locomotives, climaxes the Society's annual meeting today.

Charles W. Ardery of Indianapolis, Correspondant National of the organization, reported an increase of nearly 51,000 in the number of members which the Society obtained for the American Legion. One of the organization's aims is to act as a "spark plug" for Legion projects, since it is composed of unusually enthusiastic Legionnaires.

Mr. Ardery also reported extensive child welfare activities—the organization's outstanding project. Promotion of sandlot baseball, health programs, and welfare for needy children was prominent in the Society's accomplishment, it was reported.

Beginning at 6 p. m., tonight's parade will include the renowned drum and bugle corps of the St. Paul Legion Post, which appeared dressed in buckskin and eagle feathers. Other units will appear in women's clothes, outlandish costumes, and other such trappings.

Tonight's parade begins at the corner of Beacon and Hereford Streets, and proceeds down Beacon, past the State House to Park Street as far as Tremont, where it turns right; thence to Boylston, to Columbus Avenue, and thence to Massachusetts Avenue. There it turns right and goes to the Arena on St. Botolph Street, where subsequent ceremonies will be held.

A large share of the Legionnaires in town, together with crowds of other spectators, are expected to gather in increasing numbers during the evening.

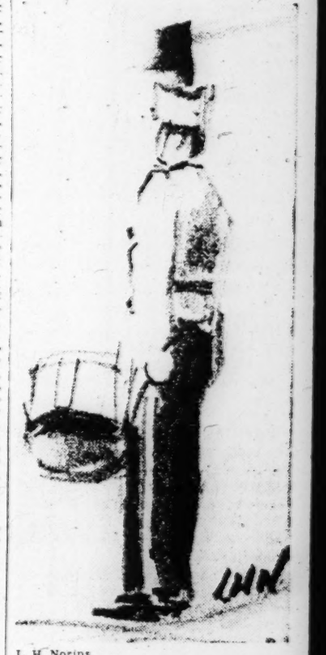
Award of Prizes

Cups and prizes will be awarded late this evening for the most unusual uniforms, the best-looking box cars, the finest bands, the snappiest drum and bugle corps, the box car coming the greatest distance to the Convention, and the State unit (besides Massachusetts) having the most marchers.

Police officials say tonight's parade is their most difficult problem of Convention ceremonies, though not on such a big scale as tomorrow's Convention parade. Night parades are always difficult to handle. This one, with noisy hilarity, backward marching, queer antics, would-be comedians, and haphazard ranks is harder to control than the even procession to occur tomorrow. Tonight's crowds may also be more boisterous, since the spectators also share in the carnival attitude.

Although no order has been issued to exclude automobiles from the downtown area tonight, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon today urged spectators and others to leave their cars outside of town because of the traffic congestion. For the Convention parade tomorrow, automobile traffic will be excluded from the Back Bay and the downtown area.

'Drummer Man'



L. H. Norins

Drummer of Chicago Post 232

He was caught by the artist's crayon as he awaited orders at the Harvard Stadium contest for Senior Drum and Bugle Corps this morning.

Legion Opens Meeting on A Serious Note

Continued from Page 1

decade and continuously urged the Country to adopt the very defense efforts now underway.

"I believe I am not unduly pessimistic," Commander Kelly said, "when I predict that the next 12 months are all important in determining the future not only of the American Legion but of the American people."

Commander Kelly summed up the Legion's attitude when he said that a unified, prepared America need have no fears about attacks from without. But, he emphasized, American opinion is not at this moment completely settled and undisturbed.

Therefore, he called upon the Legion to take a definite stand on specific questions so that, representing the studied conclusions of war veterans as well as a substantial cross-section of American opinion, the Legion's program might aid in crystallizing the will of the people at large.

Even as Commander Kelly spoke, key committees, working behind closed doors, were winnowing through hundreds of resolutions forwarded by State Departments of the organization. These will form the basis of policy-making resolutions coming before the Convention later this week.

For the most part, they will deal with items relating to strengthening the national defenses, applying lessons learned in the last war, and combatting subversive activities.

This latter activity, it seemed clear, is to become, at least for the time being, the principal assignment of these former soldiers. For, having fought one war, it appears that now they must remain as a home guard against the newer type of warfare which subtly attacks the unity of thought and purpose behind the battle lines.

Hoover Urges Alertness

Need for alertness, and the place the Legion can play, was underlined by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, one of the key speakers at today's session.

"America is at the crossroads," he asserted, striking at the apathy and indifference of "too many of our citizens to the effort of emissaries from totalitarian governments, seeking to implant their doctrine of hate."

Mr. Hoover called upon Legionnaires to report directly to the F. B. I. any evidence of acts believed to be inimical to the national defense effort.

"If we all do our duty," he asserted, "the sun will rise again upon a land safe and free and the menace of the hellish hordes of hate will be met and overcome!"

President Roosevelt in a special message sent to the Convention also praised the Legion for fostering good government, good citizenship and national unity.

He told the 21-year-old American Legion that "We now find abroad serious conflict between those who wish for peace and free government and those who wish to destroy it.

"That test of strength," the President continued, "has gathered force and, whether we like it or not, today it constitutes a threat against the peace of the entire World. We all hold dear our American way of life with our individual and national freedom. We must protect it against any form of aggression which may endanger it."

The businessman's view of the present situation was presented by Mr. Prentis who pointed out that we are diverting a substantial part of our industrial effort from peacetime purposes to goods for national defense. "That means," he said, "inevitably a lower standard of living. We can't eat our cake and have it, too."

Mr. Prentis spoke of "creeping collectivism" as the greatest potential menace to American freedom. He defined this term by declaring that if nine out of 10 persons were stopped on the street and asked whether their individual freedom would be affected if public enterprise were substituted for free private enterprise, would reply that they did not know or that they would be just as well off.

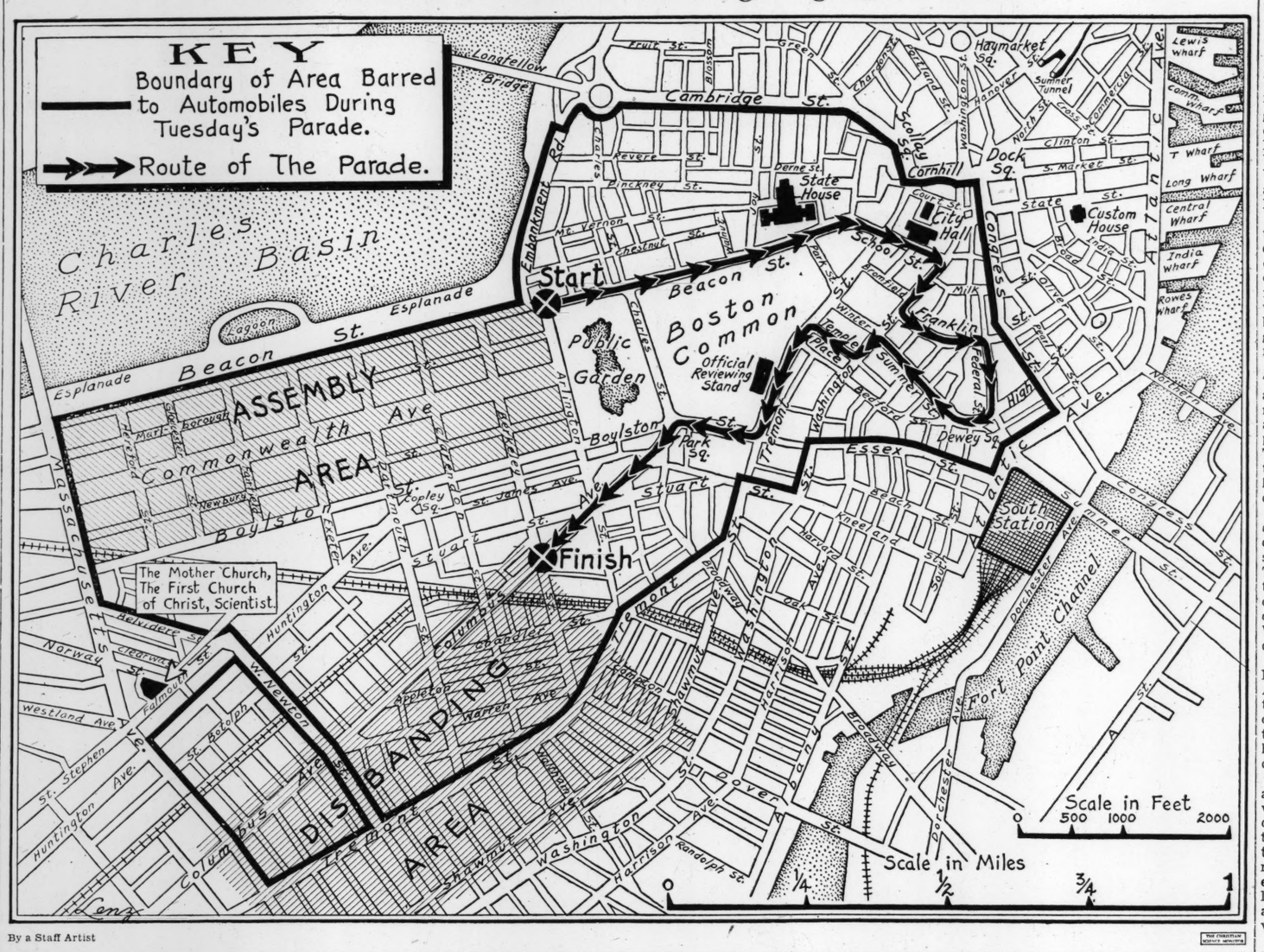
"Creeping Collectivism"

"In that fact," Mr. Prentis declared, "lies the greatest potential danger to our freedom; creeping collectivism which has been doing its deadly work now for 50 years or more in school, church, college, and government; creeping collectivism which, if not soon sterilized by the development of informed public opinion, will destroy private enterprise with the resultant collapse of individual freedom."

Mr. Prentis said the conscription of industry amendment to the Burke-Wadsworth Bill will not be needed because industry has already volunteered. He said that his manufacturer's organization had recommended that the National Defense Advisory Commission be granted necessary authority to standardize specifications, co-ordinate the work of bureaus, eliminate bureaucratic exchance, and pull together all the agencies that need to be pulled together."

As this serious business—Commander Kelly said it might go down as the most important convention of the organization—occupied the officially designated delegates at the Arena, hundreds of thousands of others turned Boston into a noisy din of sound and color.

This Shows the Line of the Big Legion Parade



By a Staff Artist

Two Million Persons Expected To See Great Legion Parade

The most thrilling military spectacle in many a year will happen in Boston tomorrow when the gigantic, brilliantly colorful parade of the American Legion takes the Hub's downtown area by storm. Usual activity will virtually cease. Work will be forgotten as thousands desert their desks to see the Hub's greatest carnival.

Two million people will brave the confetti blizzard to watch the celebration. That's 62,500 for each of the 32 city blocks along the line of march, or 140 persons per running foot! They'll jam the sidewalks; crane their necks from office buildings; and crowd into 40,000 grandstand seats along the Common.

Heading the list of "do's" and "don't's" for those who plan to be among the 2,000,000, is this admonition: Be sure to bring a mirror along to use as a "periscope" if you plan to stand on the sidewalk. This precaution will enable spectators to see over each other's heads, and avoid much neck-craning and disappointment.

Biggest "don't" is: Don't plan to drive the car anywhere near the city area if it isn't absolutely necessary. Better park it at an Elevated Terminal in the suburbs and take the street car or subway. Legion officials expect their greatest influx of visitors today, tomorrow and Wednesday. They are coming in droves.

Boston Elevated officials say the Park Street, Boylston Street and Arlington Street exits and entrances to the subway will be kept open "as much as possible"—which they say should mean all day. Rush hour schedules will be in force all day long.

Don't plan to buy folding chairs along the parade route, for they won't be for sale there. Bring your own, if you wish to sit down. Although sandwiches, ice cream and tonic will be on sale along the route, restaurants will undoubtedly be jammed. Safest way not to lose one's standing room is to bring a snack along, if one plans to stay very long.

The parade will last from 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. or later, with the first unit leaving the starting point at 9 a. m. and the last scheduled to leave at 3 p. m.

Arriving very early in the morning will have two advantages for the spectator. He will probably get a better vantage point. Legion officials expect the line of march to be well-banked with people by 9 a. m., with congestion steadily increasing during the morning. Next best chance for a good place to stand will probably come late in the afternoon, after many watchers have gone home.

By going in the morning one will get a chance to see the Grand Marshal and his staff, the military escorts of U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard units, as well as Legion marchers, while later in the day there will be Legion units only.

Perhaps the most spectacular sight in the parade—besides the 400 blaring bands scattered through the length of the procession—will be the 35 crack drum and bugle corps, the finest in the American Legion. Experts in precise marching, and donned in magnificent uniforms that sometimes cost tens of thousands of dollars for the unit, these organizations are a show in themselves.

There's the group from Minnesota, the St. Paul Indians, which appears in $10,000 worth of beaded buckskin costumes with eagle-feathered headdress that extends clear to the heels. There are units with crimson jackets, and black fezzes for headgear. One organization, the Hackensack, New Jersey delegation, brings six men assigned to shine boots and polish instruments just before the corps steps into the parade formation.

Others appear in campaign hats, shiny tin hats, or various other forms of decoration. Uniforms follow every conceivable pattern.

The Legionnaire troops will be dressed for the most part in the familiar blue uniform with gold braid.

With 400 bands representing various Legion posts, and the myriads of watchers, confietti, ticker tape, music and gay uniforms, the parade promises to be an unforgettable pageant.

Ten years ago when the Legion was here there were large numbers of naval and military aircraft soaring overhead. There'll be no clouds of airplanes this year—the military aircraft organizations are busy with more serious business, and have declined to participate.

Although Boston University will be closed all day for the parade, Harvard University will proceed with business as usual. Business in Boston will be virtually at a standstill, with department stores, specialty shops and office buildings closed, the city's 120,000 public school pupils dismissed, and City Hall activities virtually suspended.

Music, Drum Rolls, Color! Legion Bands Are on March

Resplendent in uniforms of sparkling colors which vied with the brilliancy of a smiling sun in a cloudless sky, members of American Legion bugle corps, bands, and drill teams marched and wheeled through maneuvers today in a series of contests held throughout the city and in Cambridge.

There was little late sleeping in Boston this morning. In the downtown area, in the Back Bay, on the roads to Cambridge the roll of drums and the blare of trumpets signaled that the Legion was on the march.

As early as 7:30 impromtu last minute drills were being held in still uncrowded streets. Striding off with the aplomb of their elders, Sons of the American Legion, in band and drum and bugle corps units, stepped smartly behind the colors as they left their headquarters bound for the contests.

Promptly at 7:30 a. m. units of the Senior American Legion Drum Corps marched onto the green sward of Harvard Stadium turning that storied field into a kaleidoscope of color and sound. There within the ivy-covered walls of the great oval some 28 corps from the four corners of the Nation passed in review in a cascade of color, rhythm, and melody.

The high 11 scorers meet at the Stadium tonight with the defending champions, the crack drum corps of the Capt. Harry B. Doremus, Post 55, Hackensack, N. J., in competition for four cash prizes in what is termed one of the stirring events of the convention.

At the Fens Stadium on Park Drive the Junior Drum Corps competition got underway at 8 a. m. with 19 entries vying for prizes. Simultaneously the Sons of the American Legion band contest drew a large crowd to the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common.

For precision and smartness the color guard competition in the Cambridge Armory at 10 a. m., where the Harvey Seeds Post No. 29 of Miami, Fla., defended its title against four competitors, was one of the highlights of contest day.

Martial music floated out over the Charles River Basin at 11 this morning when first aggregation in the American Legion Band contest struck up at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade. Six bands entered this contest in an effort to wrest the title from last year's winner, Edward H. Monahan Post No. 64 of Sioux City, Iowa. First prize is $1,000.

Sons of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps took over the Fens Stadium at 1 p. m., as the last of six musical contests sponsored by the Legion got started. The youngsters, who ranged from diminutive youths to six-footers all put their best foot forward as they strove to win the championship title from Baldwin Patterson Squadron No. 274 of Des Moines, Iowa, winners last year.

The following percentages were scored in the preliminary contest for American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps at Harvard Stadium in which the final judging was to be completed by early afternoon:

Racine, Wisconsin, 86; Manhattan, N. Y., 82.5; East Orange, N. J., 88.85; Peoria, Ill., 83.9; Morristown, N. J., 88.425; Wilmington, Del., 85.1; Miami, Fla., 88.8; Square Post 232, Chicago, 86.925; East Lynn, Mass., 87.75.

Legion Talks In the Schools Are Arranged

It will be Legion Day for thousands of Boston's school children on Wednesday of this week as some 25 distinguished leaders of the American Legion deliver messages on patriotism and good citizenship at the various schools.

The program is sponsored by the National Americanism Commission in conjunction with the 1940 American Legion Convention Corporation of Boston.

The schools at which the American Legion speakers will appear, and the speakers, follow:

1. Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue, 11 a. m. Joseph Kise, Moorehead, Minn.
2. Public Latin School, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9 a. m. Representative B. W. Gearhart of Fresno, Calif.
3. Girls' Latin School, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, 1 p. m. Sedley Peck of Paris, France.
4. Brighton High School, Warren Street, near Cambridge Street, 10:20 a. m. L. H. Smith of Milwaukee, Wis.
5. Charlestown High School, Monument Square, 12 noon. H. Elwyn Davis of Pueblo, Colo.
6. Dorchester High, (boys), Dunbar Avenue, 9 a. m. Hayes Kennedy, Joliet, Ill.
7. Dorchester High, (girls), Talbot Avenue near Washington Street, 9 a. m. Carl Moser of Portland, Ore.
8. East Boston High, White Street between Brooks and Putnam Streets, 10 a. m. Warren G. Atherton of Stockton, Calif., Chairman of the National Defense Committee.
9. English High School, Montgomery Street, 9 a. m. Maj. L. N. Bittinger, of Onago, Ill.
10. Girls' High School, West Newton Street, 9 a. m. Milo Warner of Toledo, Ohio, Past National Vice-Commander.
11. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9 a. m. Everett DeRyke of Milan, Mich., Past Department Commander.
12. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets, Roxbury, 9 a. m. Ray Murphy of New York City, Past National Commander.
13. Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan and Central Avenues, 10 a. m. for boys, and 10:45 a. m. for girls. Charles Q. Kelley, Little Rock, Ark., National Vice-Commander.
14. Jamaica Plain High, Elm Street, near Greenough Avenue, 1:30 p. m. R. C. Patterson of Lincoln, Neb., Department Adjutant.
15. J. E. Burke High School, Washington Street near Columbia Road Grove Hall, 1:30 p. m. George Levy of Sumter, S. C.
16. Mechanic Arts High School, Belvidere and Dalton Streets, at 12:30 p. m. Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Iowa, Past National Commander.
17. Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys, Warren, Townsend, and Deckard Streets, Grove Hall, 9 a. m. Isadore Levine of LaPorte, Ind., member of the National Executive Committee.
18. Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, 1:20 p. m. R. Dave Hall, Belmont, N. C.
19. Roslindale High School, Poplar and Florence Streets, Roslindale, Mass. 10:20 a. m. Frank Miles of Des Moines, Iowa, Editor of the Iowa Legionnaire.
20. South Boston High School, Thomas Park and G Street, South Boston, Mass., at 10:35 a. m. Thomas Haggerty, 19, of Rosedale, N. Y., 1940 national winner of American Legion annual high school oratorical contest.
21. Vocational High and Opportunity School, 25 Warrenton Street, 10 a. m. Milt D. Campbell of Indianapolis, Ind.
22. Trade School for Girls, 56 The Fenway, Boston, 3 p. m. Milt Phillips, Oklahoma City, Okla. Department Adjutant of Oklahoma.
23. Boston Trade School, 550 Parker Street, Roxbury, 8:45 a. m., Ernest Polley of Juneau, Alaska.
24. Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, 2:50 p. m. William E. Sayer of Indianapolis, Department Adjutant of Indiana.

Nautical Cadets Complete Course

Completing a cruise of about 9,000 miles, during which the Senior class of nautical cadets completed their two-year course of instruction in navigation and marine engineering, the Massachusetts Nautical schoolship Nantucket tied up at the Navy Yard today. Graduation exercises will be held Oct. 1.

Capt. Walter K. Queen, chairman of the Commissioners of the school, Arthur Wiggin, a commissioner, and William H. Dimick, secretary of the school, boarded the Nantucket at Cataumet last evening, and came up to Boston on the vessel. There are 115 cadets aboard. Capt. Clarence Abele, U. S. N., retired, commands.

Volunteer Industry to Need No Conscription, Legion Hears

Following are extracts from the speech delivered before the American Legion National Convention today by H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"Conscription of industry is a mouth-filling phrase we have heard from many sources. To satisfy those who find it a useful political slogan, an amendment aimed in that direction was added to the Selective Service Act. We doubt that it will be needed. In general, American industry cannot be conscripted, for it has already volunteered!

"The cost of the national defense program will be staggering. . . . Taxes will be tremendous, and despite that, the Federal debt will shoot up like an anti-aircraft shell. Hence, we must insist on rigid economy in all the ordinary expenses of government—Federal, State and local.

"The National Association of Manufacturers urges that the National Defense Advisory Commission be granted authority to standardize specifications; to co-ordinate all bureaus or divisions related to defense; to eliminate formalities.

Commission Needs Chairman

"The Commission should have a chairman with definite responsibility and authority. The contracts it clears should be promptly approved by the duly constituted governmental authority, cutting through red tape.

"After all, however, physical defense alone is not enough. The American people must re-arm themselves, intellectually and spiritually. They must recognize that there is no substitute for personal sacrifice, toil and devotion.

"The creeping collectivism that has insinuated itself into the thinking of the American people, presents a far greater danger to our individual freedom than any foreign enemy presently in sight. Hitler said some years ago:

"'It gives us National Socialists a special secret pleasure to see how people about us are really unaware of what is happening to them.'

"We sorely need a great spiritual awakening in America. And when I employ that phrase, I am using it not merely in a religious sense. We need a great awakening of the spirit of intellectual inquiry; we need a great awakening of the patriotic spirit; we need a great awakening the ethical spirit.

"The men who set up this Republic and the generations that immediately followed them, had a political philosophy and tested every governmental proposal to see whether it fitted into the fabric of our institutions.

Forefathers Did Own Thinking

"They were imbued with the spirit of intellectual inquiry. They formulated their own conclusions on matters of public policy, while we lazily swallow—bait, hook, line and sinker—the opinions of news commentators and radio orators—without critical appraisal or independent thinking of our own.

"I ask you today how many intelligent business and professional men you know who, if called on to mount a platform with Earl Browder or Norman Thomas, could make even the sketchiest defense of the fundamental principles on which our system of government, economics and civil and religious liberty is based!

"Freedom finds its firm and sure foundation on a great spiritual principle common to all three of our great religious faiths—Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism—the sanctity of the individual soul in the eyes of God—a principle which all the collectivists deny.

"When the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence spoke of the 'unalienable rights' of men, they were reflecting their belief in that principle which was deeply rooted in their minds and hearts."

Railroads Are Ready to Meet Big Inflow for Legion Parade

With highways jammed because of the influx of Legionnaires, suburbanites coming to see the American Legion parade in Boston tomorrow will find greatly expanded railway facilities and reduced fares on railroad lines running into the Hub.

The Boston and Maine, which will operate extra trains, extra coaches on regular trains, extra sections of regular trains, and extensions of ordinary runs, announces the round-trip fare to Boston from any station in any state on the B. & M. system will be offered for the one-way coach fare, except where the usual one-way fare to Boston is less than 15 cents. The special tickets will be good for an overnight stay in Boston.

Bus companies are also planning to operate additional facilities tomorrow.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford, which expects to carry an extra 15,000 spectator passengers tomorrow, will run 14 "Parade Specials" for New Englanders. Extra sections and coaches also will be added to regular trains.

Round-trip fares will be greatly reduced. Schedules will be arranged to allow a maximum of time during the day for seeing the parade, and early enough for passengers to place themselves at good vantage points.

The seven specials for Bay Staters will be operated from Fall River, Taunton, Sharon, New Bedford, Brockton, Plymouth, Kingston, Monponsett, South Hanson, Whitman, North Abington, Woods Hole, Falmouth, Blackstone, Franklin, Norfolk, Walpole, Greenbush, Scituate, North Scituate, Cohasset, Hingham, Hyannis, Yarmouth, Barnstable, West Barnstable, Sandwich, Buzzards Bay, Onset, Wareham, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Campello, Montello, Attleboro, and Mansfield.

Realizing that hotel and lodging accommodations would be taxed, and recalling the tremendous crowds during the 1930 Legion Convention in Boston, the New tors to use their sleeping cars as hotel rooms during their stay, if they so desire.

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For Distinguished Service

Col. David M. Goodrich Raymond J. Kelly

National Commander of the American Legion (right) shown receiving the Goodrich Award "for distinguished public service" at Legion Day ceremonies in the rubber company's arena at the New York World's Fair. Colonel Goodrich is Chairman of the company.

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More Reports On Affairs Of Maine Coming

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 23—Two committees, which have been working toward the end that Maine's State Government may be geared to work more economically and more efficiently, are expected to make reports to the State Legislature when it reconvenes in special session Oct. 21. The committees and their legal representatives have been working with little or no publicity attached to their endeavors since one of them, the special Legislative Investigating Committee made a partial report to the Legislature several weeks ago.

The Legislative Investigating Committee, referred to as the Tompkins Committee, its Chairman being State Senator Nathaniel Tompkins, definitely will make a second report but even then probably will not have covered the activities of each State department. The code committee working under the chairmanship of State Senator Lauren M. Sanborn will be making its first report to the Legislature of its activities.

Trip to Kentucky

Meanwhile independent from the work of either committee it has been announced that two State officials, Mayor Payne of Augusta, Commissioner of Finance, and Harold Rodgers, the new Controller, will go to Kentucky to study the administrative setup of Kentucky's State Government.

After the Legislative Investigating Committee made its first report, based on six weeks of intensive study of certain departments, committeemen, who are working for no reimbursement other than expenses, felt that their neglected businesses should get some attention. Accordingly, the committeemen went to their homes but instructed their counsel, Donald W. Webber, Auburn attorney, to continue the work. He has done so at the rate of two or three days a week. The Committee returned on one or two occasions for brief sessions, and now will return on Sept. 24 to resume executive hearings.

There is no indication that the second report of the Committee to the Legislature will be the final report. One of the largest departments in the State Government, the Department of Health and Welfare, has been scarcely tapped by the Legislative probers or their counsel. More money is spent in this department than in any other function of the State Government. Its work, of course, is State-wide. Many Federal agencies tie in with it, and a real survey of this department is regarded as a job in itself. There is little likelihood that it will be more than touched upon briefly in any report made on Oct. 21.

Liquor Board Study

Mr. Webber, as special counsel for the Committee, has been devoting considerable time to a check-up of the State Liquor Commission since its inception. The Commission's activities have been subject to what he terms a "pretty thorough analysis" and a factual summary of his findings awaits the committee's attention. The State Personnel Board has been under scrutiny, and Mr. Webber will have a report on this Board for the Committee's attention, this week. A continuation of the Committee's activities until all State departments have been covered doubtless will hinge on what action the State Legislature cares to take toward continuing or disbanding the group.

Life Aboard a Fishing Trawler

Scenes From an Important New England Industry

(1) Engineers on fishing trawlers "engineer" a bit of ice cream for the crew's dinner while the cook keeps a watchful eye on the proceedings; (2) Capt. Eric Carlson of the trawler Ocean, one of 19 in the Forty Fathom Fleet, "shoots" the sun with his sextant—these modern diesel trawlers are equipped with every mechanical device, including a fathometer; (3) The "cod end" of one of the big trawl nets rises to the surface when full of fish—the nets hold as much as 5,000 pounds of fish at one time; (4) Left to right, Albert Williams, John Doran, and Joseph Young, of the crew of the Ocean, at meal time. Fishermen have four meals a day.

Coast Guard Sees Return Of Kickapoo

Log of the Port of Boston

Maine's old friend, as the United States Coast Guard cutter Kickapoo is affectionately known, which has several times been withdrawn from active service and threatened with permanent decommissioning, is back under full commission rating again.

The Kickapoo is today at the Boston Navy Yard, tied up with the maze of ships of all types that is clustered around the piers at the Yard, under command of Albert J. Brown, Chief Boatswain. The crew members are taking their turn at short-arm gun practice at the Wakefield rifle range, and the ship is taking on stores and preparing for active service along the coast of Maine during the winter.

Back in the early spring of 1936, Maine said au revoir to the Kickapoo, as announcement was made that she was to be decommissioned at Curtis Bay, Md., but they said it with a protest at the change.

For it is not easy for Maine folk to forget a friend, and the Kickapoo is a "mighty welcome sight to us Maine folk these past nine years," as fishermen said in the spring of '36. When ice locked small harbors along the rocky shores of Maine, with a grip that spelled hunger to the population thereabouts, the Kickapoo broke a channel and brought food. And fishermen caught in the severe rigors of the winter's sea, were rescued time and again by the Kickapoo.

But the order stood. The Kickapoo was decommissioned. Then came a biting cold winter. The need of ice-breakers was urgent. Appeals were made to Washington. The Kickapoo was restored to duty "for the winter," breaking ice and freeing vessels locked in ice. Then the vessel was partially decommissioned for the summer, later being put into drydock for new rivets where ice had worn them smooth enough to drop out of the steel plates of the vessel. A summer job was found for the Kickapoo and she towed targets for gunners on the cutters to shoot at. Now, with the national defense program utilizing all possible tonnage, the Kickapoo is fully manned once more to the delight of the seafaring folk and landlubbers of Maine alike.

Turbines Planned

All three of the C-3 type passenger-cargo vessels recently ordered for the American South African Line will utilize General Electric turbines, both for propulsion, and for the generation of power, it is announced by that company. The vessels are now building at Pascagoula, Miss., and are to be delivered late in 1941, for service between American and South and East African ports. Each vessel will have accommodations for 110 first class passengers, and measure 489 feet in length, overall, with 69.6 feet beam and a draft of 27.3 feet. Capable of a sustained sea speed of 16½ knots, each vessel will be propelled by a General Electric cross-compound turbine-gear equipment developing 8,500 horsepower with steam conditions of 440-pound pressure. Current used for operating all electric devices and equipment on each vessel will be furnished by three G-E 300-kw turbogenerators.

High School Wasn't Like This

N. H. University Freshmen's Camp

Dean of Women Dr. Ruth Woodruff meets informally with freshmen co-eds on the dock at Camp Belknap.

N. H. University Freshmen Get Preview of College Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 23—It's a big jump from high school to college but freshman entering the University of New Hampshire here agree that it is fun.

After four days at Y. M. C. A. Camp Belknap on the shores of Lake Winnepesaukee, where they received their first introduction to college, the "freshies" were ready for the more serious routine of campus life and grateful for a preview of what lies ahead.

The freshmen camp is a project of the Student Christian Movement, undergraduate fellowship organization, and serves as an introduction to the campus before incoming students actually arrive in Durham.

Students met with the deans of men and women to discuss problems which freshmen face. They saw motion pictures of the campus in the new sound film produced by the general extension service. They sang college songs. They met to hear upperclassmen tell of their own college experiences.

There was also plenty of time for out-door exercise, for five hours of the day were spent swimming, playing ball, and boating. Monday afternoon the cook packed hundreds of sandwiches and the group set out for near-by Bald mountain to scale its peak and to see the lake and mountain view from high Abenaki tower.

Belknap, centered about a spacious main lodge, is one of the largest camps of the State. Its dining hall holds nearly 200. Wrapped in blankets loaned by the military department of the University, the freshmen slept in 10 small cabins which line the athletic field.

Supervisor of the camp is the Rev. Robert L. James, Jr., Director of the fellowship organization. But the Rev. James's duties were few over the week end as student co-directors and an undergraduate cabinet planned the program and saw to its execution. Two sophomores, Avis Perkins of Schenectady, New York, and Philip French of Portsmouth were the directors. Cabinet members were Flora and Dorothy Kimball, Wolfeboro; Gaylord Davis, Concord; Gordon Wheeler, Andover, Mass.; Anne Thompson, Wolfeboro; Scott Kinnerson, Glencliff; Russell Beal, Portsmouth, and Jean Dempsey, Needham, Mass.

Newport Rolls Up Its Sleeves For Grim Business of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23—This playground of summer society is rolling up its sleeves and making the important naval base here an outstanding cog in the Nation's defense machinery. It cannot be considered a boom town, like Quonset Point, site of the $25,000,000 northeastern naval air base, for its rise in importance has been gradual, and the peak is yet to be reached, according to members of the Chamber of Commerce and civic and naval officials.

Newport's prosperity, although for many years aided by its wealthy summer visitors, has depended largely on naval activities. Today these activities are very much intensified. Hundreds of rookie sailors are arriving daily. Many men are at work on building projects. Next week the first contingents of the 243 division of the National Guard will arrive.

There is a shortage of housing accommodations for many newcomers to the city, and the Federal Housing Authority is doing its best to meet the emergency by authorizing projects; but the new structures will not be ready for months. In the meantime rents are soaring. Three-room apartments which formerly could be obtained for $25 a month are now being grabbed for $50 and $60, agents report.

Funds recently allotted by Congress for expansion of the naval training station are being used for the erection of four large barracks—each to accommodate 230 men. Other buildings planned for the reservation include a $150,000 storehouse, a $20,000 paint and oil storehouse, a $180,000 drill hall, a $350,000 mess hall, and a $100,000 recreation building.

The torpedo station, meanwhile, has three shifts at work. With skilled workers of the types needed extremely scarce locally, hundreds of men have been brought in from as far away as the Pacific coast.

R.I. Women Defend Civil Service Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Confident that nonpartisan pressure will play a major part in saving the Civil Service Law for Rhode Island, the directors of the Rhode Island League of Women Voters have issued an appeal for support in their movement to prevent the repeal of the Act at the 1941 session of the General Assembly.

Already Democratic candidates for State offices, including former United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath, candidate for Governor, have indicated their plan to change the law. Veteran Republicans, also, have charged that their lack of power to hand out jobs "has broken the Republican machine" and they want the job distribution handled through the old "spoils system."

Babson Tells Prospects For U. S. of Future

Return of prohibition, decentralization of cities, a one-party system and a reorganization of the public schools were among the future results of the present war forecast today by Roger W. Babson, noted economist of Wellesley and candidate for President on the New Prohibition Party ticket at a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

During the remainder of the war, Mr. Babson said, the general business situation will improve, saying that he based his forecast on the assumption that the war would be long and that it would result in more or less of a stalemate, with Germany in control of western Europe and Great Britain intact and in control of the seas. Mr. Babson offered an eight-point prediction of the future situation of the United States after hostilities have ceased.

Industrial Shake-up

First, he said, "After World War II, there will be a great shake-up in industry and in available jobs. It will be most important for every family to have one or more members real experts along technical or professional lines. These will always get employment whatever happens to stocks, bonds and real estate. Insist that your children enter necessary industries as skilled workers."

Second, "After World War II, farmers and other groups will receive no further government subsidies; there will be left no money for the government to distribute. Farmers will then learn that their only salvation lies in reducing costs and raising crops for industrial uses. This will revolutionize farming, although it may cause an increased demand for self-sustaining real property,—small farms as well as independent factories."

Freeing Schools

Mr. Babson continued his forecast of the future by stating as his third point that after the present war the communities would insist that the schools be freed of politics. "This," said Mr. Babson, "would completely change the curriculum of high schools on the theory that high schools today are largely responsible for unemployment." The economist predicted the decline of "memory courses," and said that emphasis would be placed on training students to get jobs.

In the field of religion, which was Mr. Babson's fifth point, he said that in the future church members will be forced to practice the Golden Rule or else witness an experiment in National Socialism. This, he said, would not be communism but a planned economy under private ownership.

"After World War II, there will be a continued decline in the population of large cities, including Boston," said Mr. Babson in his seventh point. "Decentralization will then be a part of our national defense program."

One-Party System

As his eighth prediction Mr. Babson said: "After World War II we shall accept the one party system now prevalent in almost every nation other than the United States and Canada. Many believe that this Coalition or Third Party will be forced by the members of the air corps who—after World War II—will be the most influential group in Germany, England and the United States."

As his final forecast Mr. Babson predicted that, "After World War II, Prohibition will again be respected. In its rebirth, however, the world will apply to many more evils than just the liquor evil. In fact, after World War II, in order to hold our position in world affairs, we must seriously attempt to prohibit all commercialized evils which undermine the character, health and earning capacity of youth. Even more important, we shall then recognize that life, liberty and happiness—as guaranteed by the Constitution—is dependent upon prohibition in its broadest sense. This will be taught in homes, schools and in churches."

N. H. Democrat For G. O. P. Ticket

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23 (AP)—The "entire Republican national ticket" had the endorsement today of former United States Representative William N. Rogers, New Hampshire Democrat.

Mr. Rogers, a Wakefield attorney, served four terms in the House, three of them as a member of the Military Affairs Committee and chairman of its sub-committee on aviation.

Giving three "major reasons" for his action, Mr. Rogers said in a statement:

That President Roosevelt had not worked for adequate defense.

That the President was getting "further and further" away from the Democratic 1932 campaign plank promising to take government out of private enterprise.

That "because no man is certain of living out three Presidential terms," the nation "should not chance" having Henry Wallace, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, rise to the White House.

Mr. Rogers said a speech by Mr Wallace in 1933, when he was Secretary of Agriculture, indicated he was "prejudiced" against New England.

Bates to Open Freshman Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 23 — Sponsored by special undergraduate and faculty committees, the fifteenth annual Freshman Week activities at Bates College will get under way here with an assembly on this evening. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates, is scheduled to welcome the Class of 1944 with an address in Chase Hall.

Throughout the remainder of Freshman Week, other assemblies will be held in order to acquaint new students with the college and with each other. Registration and other routine procedures also will be taken care of.

Members of the three upper classes will return next Wednesday.

Lower Ship 'Down Payment' Would Aid Fishing Industry

With 12 of Boston's 53 fishing trawlers purchased by the United States Navy for conversion into mine sweepers and 19 draggers being considered for possible requisition, new and wide attention is being focussed on the fisheries.

In Washington, representattives of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, attended hearings to favor a measure designed to reduce the "down payment" required for construction of new fishing vessels to 12½ per cent. The law, as it stands today, requires a minimum deposit of 25 per cent, in order to obtain Federal assistance or loans for such construction. Fishermen claim that men are being made idle by action of the Government in taking over the vessels, and that the legislation is desirable to encourage new construction.

While the modern diesel trawler—the contribution of the New England fisheries to the streamline trend of the day—is a steel craft, the extensive building program of the United States Maritime Commission, and the national defense activities of the Navy, makes it next to impossible to place orders for new, steel, fishing vessels for delivery within the next few years. Two wooden trawlers are building and one was completed several months ago. Authorities at the Boston Fish Pier express the view that all new fishing vessels produced within the next few years will, of necessity, be of wooden construction.

Present Fleet

Meantime, 41 trawlers continue to operate out of New England, a far cry from the old days of the sail-studded romantic fishing schooners of the "Captains Courageous" day, when their dories were sent out to set and haul trawls. Today's fishing mode is for the fishermen to remain on their ship, with added comfort and safety at sea, while great trawl nets are towed by the big trawlers. These vessels are equipped with every modern scientific device and convenience, from the ship-to-shore radio telephone to shower baths.

Of the trawlers remaining in the fisheries, 19 are enrolled in the Forty Fathom Fleet, largest group operated by any company. Each one makes an average of 42 trips to the fishing grounds a year. The men spend about 300 days of each year at sea. They eat better than any other group of workmen, it is claimed by Fish Pier authorities.

Income of the trawler fishermen is higher than it has ever been, averaging around $2,000 a year and meals. The diesel trawlers bring nearly 80 per cent of the edible ocean fish consumed in the United States, into Massachusetts ports, it is stated at the Pier.

Procedure Aboard Ship

After leaving the Boston Fish Pier, largest in the world, the trawlers spend from two to six days going and coming from the fishing banks. The men work on a six-hour on, and six-hour off shift. Once on the fishing grounds, or when they are "on fish," a huge net shaped like a large bag, is dropped overside, and towed for about seven miles. The mouth of the net is held open by a large iron and wooden door or gate. The under side of the net is protected from the ocean floor by cow hides and large wooden rollers. When the net is full it is swung up and over the decks, where the draw string is loosened, and a silvery flow of fresh fish cascades down onto the deck.

Trawlers of the Forty Fathom Fleet can carry as much as 300,000 pounds of fish, which, once ashore, is put through several processing steps, the most important of which are filletting and quick-freezing. These two steps have done much to help the fishing industry bring the ocean to the doorsteps of the nation. The trawlers are the same type as the mine sweepers now in use in the English Channel.

Public School Help Offered By Harvard

Critical administrative and financial problems faced by public schools in the United States will be attacked this year by a new branch of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, it is announced.

Through the facilities of the Harvard department, public schools will receive direct practical aid in the solution of their problems. Harvard, on the other hand, will receive information considered valuable in educational research.

"Close students of our public school system agree," declared Dr James B. Conant, President of the University, "that there is far more danger of a serious breakdown in this system as a result of inadequate attention to administrative complications, particularly financial complications, than from the supposedly subversive influences said to be at work in our schools."

The latest remedial steps, he announced, had been taken after consultation with Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, and with the Commissioners of Education of the other New England States.

Urgent necessity for such service as Harvard proposes to offer New England public schools has been made necessary by the "extraordinarily rapid growth of the American secondary school system in recent years," he explained.

The resources of Harvard's School of Education will be placed at the disposal of the public schools, Harvard officials acting "in a consultant or advisory capacity," according to Dr. Conant.

Discussion has already been begun with certain communities, it was revealed. In recent years, as a preliminary, the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Graduate School of Public Administration have conducted special conferences for school administrators and municipal officials.

New Night Course In Salesmanship Starts Oct. 15

A new evening course in "The Art of Salesmanship," is to be given Tuesday evenings beginning Oct. 15, at 7:45 o'clock at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of Education, University Extension Courses, in co-operation with the Retail Trade Board, the Sales Managers' Club, and the Junior Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it has been announced.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board, is to be the course leader. The course consists of 10 lectures and discussions. October sessions are: Oct. 15, "The Art of Interviewing," by Bertrand R. Canfield, Director of Sales and Advertising, Babson Institute; Oct. 22, "The Art of Handling People," by Abraham Myerson, of Harvard; Oct. 29, 'The Art of Selling Insurance," by Wallace N. Watson, General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company.

November sessions are: Nov. 5 "Showmanship in Selling," by Zenn Kaufman, author of "Showmanship in Business"; Nov. 12, "A Purchasing Agent Looks at Selling," by Harry J. Graham, Secretary, New England Purchasing Agents Association; Nov. 19, "Salesmanship Through Direct Mail," by Leonard J. Raymond, President, Dickie-Raymond; Nov. 26, "A Sales Manager Looks at Selling," by Harold E. Pim, Sales Manager, International Business Machines Corporation.

In December, the sessions are: Dec. 3, "Adventures in Salesmanship," by M. J. Lacy, President, Lacy Institute; Dec. 10, "Selling Through Advertising," by Arthur Price, formerly Sales Promotion Manager of the New York Herald Tribune; and Dec. 17, "Constructive Selling," by O. Fred Rost, Editor, Wholesaler's Salesman.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally, we thing it's ideal . . . the idea of shopping where you can buy your dresses and suits on one floor, and then dash right into the millinery department (on the same floor!) to pick out a hat to go with the dress you're just bought! In that way you're just bound to have either a matching or blending of colors, and you have the chance of seeing the dress with the hat and the hat with the dress, which is so much better than trying to visualize the hat with a dress that's home in your closet.

And you can do just this at Chez Madelaine, at 155 Newbury Street (it's always pretty easy to park on this street, by the way), because Miss Nell's millinery is right there on the first floor along with all the better dresses. We say "better," meaning higher priced, for there's an inexpensive department on the second floor that houses smart little numbers that start as low as $12.50; whereas those on the first floor begin at $29.95 and go on up! As for the millinery, you'll get everything in the way of quality, plus fashion, and every type of hat you can think of, from the sensible to the exotic. And should you have a tweed suit you'd like matched up with a bag and hat; they can arrange it. Even to making the hat according to any bright little ideas you may have hatched up all by your lonesome! A tall woman, with a flair for the unusual, will surely like the red beaver hat that's just a great big sailor, reminiscent of the hat you wore for your party-best as a child. A stunning dinner hat was of black velvet, with a froufrou veil that did its fluffing at the back, making a grand background. To say nothing of being flattering. Another hat featured flat feathers completely surrounding the crown, in shaded colors that bring in all the tints one sees in fall leaves. Lovely with amber. And for the woman whose winter coat has a smattering of leopard fur, nothing could be trimmer than Miss Nell's black felt with a narrow banding of leopard bordering the brim. For that matter, teamed up with either a muff or gloves edged with the same fur, it would be excellent with a perfectly plain black coat. But if you'd like to see a hat and matching muff that fairly shriek with fashion "umph," do see the wolverine muff and hat; because it's a set to get excited about no end!

Then for clothes that will hold the center of the stage wherever they are, Chez Madelaine offers such confections as a two-piece black velvet afternoon dress that has a wide black lace peplum, and a cunning little collar, with cuffs to match. The lace effect is most interesting. Or a dinner dress of a misty shade called "candlelight," with a blouse that's highlighted with the bright gleam of gold beads and sequins. (To see how it really should be worn, you might ask to have their lovely Ann Whipple model it for you!) Then there's a terribly smart two-piece green wool suit; the green a muted shade, but deep. This, too, has a peplum effect; and a tricky green sash (of the same material) edged in silver fox at the ends. The sash ties in a double knot right in front and hangs down. And $29.95 buys a good looking dinner gown in black, with a matching jacket, all done up with gold trim. Accessories in the way of costume jewelry (black jet beads, strands and strands, with little gold beads in between, for instance), gloves, hosiery, silk slips with your initials set in net ($8.95), and the best looking pocketbooks, are also displayed. One of the bags, has the biggest flapjack compact worked right in as part of the design. And another clever one, by Joseph (who is fast becoming known for his clever designs), has a huge crystal clasp, on a long envelope type of bag that has been all grabbed up and shirred in the middle! As for a bag to go with a suit; $7.50 buys a simple one in leather, in a finish that we'd call semi-bronze. So all in all we suggest a look-see at the Little Shop on the second floor when you're budget-minded, and at the regular salon when you must have something very chic and ultra; when papa is signing the check!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Two Plays Scheduled to Open This Week—Art Exhibitions

Premieres At Plymouth And Copley

For the first three days of this week all of the legitimate theaters in town will be dark. But this will be only a temporary pause, and be ning Thursday considerable theatrical activity will get under way. One play is scheduled to open that evening, another on Saturday, and a third on Monday. Three openings within five days is something to talk about in Boston.

Reports may be heard of the progress of the entertainments which are heading in this direction. "George Washington Slept Here," George Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new comedy, which comes to the Plymouth, Thursday evening, made its formal bow at Hartford Saturday night, and is at present sojourning in New Haven, where it will remain through Wednesday evening.

Before the company left New York, reports of eavesdroppers around the Lyceum Theater, where preparations have been in progress, confirmed information that the story is laid in a Pennsylvania farmhouse. Statisticians for the company, who have been busy looking up the records, bring forth the information that Ernest Truex, who has one of the leading roles, has been away from the stage making pictures in Hollywood for the past four years, Jean Dixon for the past six, and Berton Churchill for the past ten

Both of the authors of the play may be expected in Boston for the opening. Mr. Kaufman, of course, is directing the production. In addition to the three principals already mentioned, the cast includes Ruth Weston, Percy Kilbride, Mabel Taliaferro, Kendall Clark, Paula Trueman, Peggy French, George Baxter, Raymond Roe, Marian Edwards, Grace Valentine, Edward Elliott, Toni Sorel, and David Orrick.

★ ★ ★

"Father" and "Boyd"

The company of "Life With Father," which is scheduled to arrive at the Civic Repertory Theater in Boston a week from today, is now in Baltimore, where the cast will make its formal bow this evening.

At the Copley, tickets go on sale for the opening performance of St. John Ervine's play, "Boyd's Shop," on Saturday evening. Bert Callanan and Robert Carr have been appointed treasurer and assistant treasurer, respectively.

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New Musical Play

The New York Shubert offices are announcing for the Shubert Theater in Boston a new musical play, "Night of Love," with score by Robert Stolz and book and lyrics by Rowland Leigh. The piece, as has been reported before, is a derivation from Lili Hatvany's play, "Tonight or Never." Adele Dixon, the English actress, is to head the cast, which will also include Marjorie Gainsworth and Marguerite Namara. No date is given for the engagement.

Marie Nash, Robert Chisholm, and Harrison Dowd are reported in New York as other members of the cast.

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'Little Joe' Diverted

A tryout engagement for a negro musical, which had been rumored as a possibility for the Colonial Theater in Boston, has now been given up, and instead the show will open in New York after a series of previews. The title of the entertainment has now been changed from "Little Joe" to "Cabin in the Sky."

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October Prospects

Plays which may be expected during October include the following:

Oct. 7—"Panama Hattie," at the Shubert. B. G. De Sylva's musical show with book by Herbert Fields and music by Cole Porter. Ethel Merman, Joan Carroll, Arthur Treacher James Dunn, and Betty Hutton are in the cast. Two weeks

Oct. 7—"Lady in Waiting, at the Wilbur, with Glady George and Alan Napier heading the cast. Two weeks.

Oct. 14—"Pins and Needles at the Plymouth. New editio of the Labor Stage revue. Tw weeks.

Oct. 21—"Twelfth Night," a the Colonial. Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans in a production of the Shakespearean play presented by the Theater Guild and Gilbert Miller.

Ernest Truex — Ruth Weston — Berton Churchill — Jean Dixon

Some of the players to be seen at the Plymouth beginning Thursday evening in George Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new play, "George Washington Slept Here."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Exhibitio showing processes used in lit erary, artistic, newspaper an commercial printing. Throug Sept. 29. Also exhibition i honor of the twenty-second Na tional Convention of the Ame ican Legion. Through Septem ber.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition o water colors.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 New bury Street—Paintings by Her bert Barnet. Through Sept. 28

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street —Show by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge— Open 9-4 daily except Sundays and holidays.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Alexandre Iacovleff. Through Oct. 9.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 29.

Natural History Museum, Berkeley Street at Boylston—Pictures of birds.

Peabody Museum—Exhibition of recent excavations by members of the staff.

Studio Galleries, 16 Arlington Street—Exhibition of New England primitives. Through Oct. 15.

Underwood & Underwood

Richard Tyler Howell, Dorothy Gish, and Warren Briggs

As Mother Day and two of the Day youngsters in "Life With Father," opening Monday, Sept. 30, at the Repertory.

News of the Screen

Ernst Lubitsch announces that Burgess Meredith has been signed for the second lead in the romantic comedy which will star Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. The film has not been given a title yet. It is scheduled to go into production in about a month.

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Kenny Baker of the radio and movies, who has been busy lately with Republic's "Hit Parade of 1941," is planning a concert tour through the States east of the Mississippi.

★ ★ ★

Warners are planning to start work on "Sergeant York" the first week in October. Gary Cooper will be starred in the role of the World War hero.

★ ★ ★

Mary Servoss, who has appeared on the stage in many plays, will make her movie debut in a Columbia film that bears the temporary title of 'Alias the Lone Wolf." Warren William and Frances Robinson play the leading roles. Jed Prouty has been engaged for one of the other parts.

★ ★ ★

A freighter has been built on the Columbia lot as the setting for "Passage West," which has recently been placed in production with Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett in the leading roles. The ship was constructed under the direction of Edgar Bennett, marine architect.

★ ★ ★

Franchot Tone has been signed for one of the leading roles in "Trail of the Vigilantes," a super-Western, with a setting in Montana. It will be his first picture, according to Universal's record, since he appeared in "Fast and Furious" a year ago. In the meantime he has been acting on the stage in "Fifth Column," which brought him to the Colonial Theater in Boston last season.

★ ★ ★

Andy Devine, under contract to Universal since he began his film career, is starting his fifteenth year with the same company under a new agreement. He made his first appearance, it seems, in "The Collegians."

★ ★ ★

Jerome Kern has furnished the music for "Caribbean Holiday," and three of the songs will be sung by Allan Jones. Oscar Hammerstein 2d wrote the words for one of the songs, and Dorothy Fields for four other numbers. Peggy Moran will be heard in one of the melodies. Nancy Kelly, Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, Robert Cummings, Leo Carrillo and Mary Boland are among those in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Esther Ralston, veteran of the theater and cinema, returns to the screen for the first time in three years for an important role in "Tin Pan Alley," under the direction of Walter Lang. Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, Betty Grable, John Payne, and William Demarest are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

John Barrymore has been signed by Universal to star in "The Invisible Woman." He will be seen as the professor who makes the leading lady vanish. John Howard will play the romantic lead.

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open later in the week in Boston include the following:

Keith Memorial—"Spring Parade," with Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings, and "Yesterday's Heroes" with Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. Beginning Wednesday night.

State and Orpheum—"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea and Laraine Day; and "Out West with the Peppers." Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray, Albert Dekker, Patricia Morison, and Betty Brewer; and "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell, and "Girl from Havana," with Dennis O'Keefe, Victor Jory, and Steffi Duna. Beginning Thursday.

Coburn

Gary Cooper

Plays lead in "The Westerner" in Cecil B. DeMille's "Radio Theater," Monday, WEEI, at 9 p. m.

Exhibitions in Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, is showing a beautiful and very interesting display of textiles from the collection of Elinor Merrell of New York. They are French printed cottons made during the period of 1770 to 1830.

These decorated fabrics prove particularly significant, for they reveal another artistic link that once bound the East with the West. Miss Merrell's collection consists of Indian and Persian printed fabrics as well as French, and this Rhode Island display has so been hung that the fabrics may be easily contrasted and compared. There is good proof, too, of French taste so finely cultivated in that era.

The Asiatic textiles run to type They are large; most of them have light backgrounds upon which the tree-of-life spreads its sinuous branches. Opulent, full-blown flowers bedeck the branches and the leaves are more ornate than natural. The tree-of-life was an ancient symbol, but as represented here in these cloths it probably was regarded merely as a decoration. The colors are soft and charmingly graded; the designs gracefully and informally dispensed.

When these cottons were brought to France in the later eighteenth century the novelty was welcome, and the delicacy and flowery loveliness proved harmonious with the trend away from courtly formality The French did not use the tree-of-life design; they made small motives of flowers and garlands. They used both the wood block and copper plate for transfer of pattern and color. Specimens of both media are on display.

In addition to floral designs, there are many pictorial motives, some historical, some entertaining. One, for example, bears some descriptive scenes of a wedding; another is embellished with pictures of the tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau "American Doing Homage to France" and the first balloon ascent also proved to be subjects appropriate for textile design. The pictorial motives soon get out of hand, and eventually lose entirely the bright elegance of the Oriental prototypes.

Carrying on beyond the summer is an exhibition of American folk art. In addition to Colonial and provincial articles of domestic use there are several weather vanes and many pictures. Within their limits early American artists did many interesting things. Many of us have come to love the handiwork that resulted either from sheer artistic spontaneity, or utilitarian demand.

The personal portraiture recording the likenesses of early Americans perpetuate the memory of those anonymous limners who peddled their gifts from house to house. It is the recently awakened interest in naive and primitive art forms that has brought many of these pictures down from the attic into the drawing room, and made them a welcome adjunct. Paintings on velvet, pictures in tinsel show how the decorative impulse in Americans sought expression.

Further novel homemade methods are evident in patchwork and sandpaper pictures. One water colorist did an aquarelle for the express purpose, so she wrote on the back of the frame, to fill a frame that had been empty.

The Rhode Island School of Design is rich in native objects of art (the material just summarized is a loan exhibition). Whoever visits there will enjoy discovering its store of American ceramics, needlework, and furniture.

★ ★ ★

Providence Art Club

The miscellaneous summer exhibition is still on view at the Providence Art Club. It consists of oils, water colors, and prints by members. It is an exhibition which is typical, revealing as it does the detachment and amiability with which many painters work. The pictures represent a sentiment about nature, a devotion to flowers, trees, and the sea. Many of them indicate a modest ambition common in people, to get away from the city and machine environment, to lose themselves in the tranquil quiet of nature, the heartening warmth of the sun This group of artists may find its equivalent at any center in the United States. It does not represent Rhode Island, but America today seeking release and relaxation.

The painter fulfills the wish in two ways: through the exhilaration that comes with artistic expression, he is personally pleased, through painting themes that have a salutary effect, he soothes the spectator. In the Providence display, the artists have acknowledged the bright colors, the free style, the comfortable informality of modern practice; they have ignored the odd and esoteric influences.

Helen Wilson's water colors are painted in a well-ordered and lively manner, implying no more than they say. Frederick Whitaker's pictures are painted with a swift and abandoned brush. Both these painters know that one can speak forcefully with a spare application of pigment. Still-lifes in oil come from the brushes of Edith Jackson Green and Avis Wentworth, both of whom work with apparent enthusiasm for the subjects of their choice. They, too, speak out in color unaffectedly.

Other contributors paint personal portraits and scenery. A few express themselves in the more limited range of black and white.

Cleveland Orchestra Programs Announced

The Cleveland Orchestra, Artu Rodzinski, conductor, announces a varied list of masterworks for the five opening programs of its twenty-third season. The first sounds to rise from the stage of Severance Hall at the first concerts on Thursday evening, Oct. 10 and Saturday evening, Oct. 12 will be the woodwind tones of Brahms' variations on Haydn's beautiful chorale theme. Works of Brahms, Beethoven, Berlioz, Strauss, Handel, Mozart, and Mahler are among those included in the five programs listed. An entire concert will be devoted to the music of Tchaikovsky in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the composer's birth in 1840.

Dr. Rodzinski announces the following program for the opening pair of concerts: Brahms, Variations on a Theme by Haydn: Vaughan Williams, A London Symphony; Strauss, "Death and Transfiguration"; Elgar, March, "Pomp and Circumstance."

The second program will honor the 100th anniversary of Tchaikovsky. Josef Fuchs will be soloist, playing the Violin Concerto. The other works will be the Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet," and the Symphony "Pathétique."

Picture Players Assigned

New York

Don Ameche, whose withdrawal from "The Night of January Sixteenth" a while back was somewhat upsetting to Paramount, has just been given the lead opposite Mary Martin in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." The film version of the Clare Boothe play will go into production when Miss Martin has finished "New York Town." Mark Sandrich, who will direct her, has completed "Skylark," in which Claudette Colbert is starred. Harry Tugend is preparing the screen play for "Kiss the Boys Goodbye."

★ ★ ★

Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester will be seen together in a forthcoming RKO-Radio picture, "Mr. Pinkie." Mr. Laughton's most recently completed film is "They Knew What They Wanted."

★ ★ ★

C. Aubrey Smith will play the role of the Rev. Nelson in Alexander Korda's "Lady Hamilton," starring Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. Mr. Smith joins a supporting cast that already includes Alan Mowbray, Sara Allgood, Luis Alberni, Ronald Sinclair, Georges Renavant, and Olaf Hytton.

★ ★ ★

Arrived in New York from her New Hampshire farm, Bette Davis will make a short sojourn hereabouts before returning to Hollywood to begin work on "January Heights." Miss Davis has been spending the summer in New England. Her latest picture, "The Letter," will soon be shown nationally.

★ ★ ★

Patsy Kelly has just entered into a long-term contract with Hal Roach. Miss Kelly is a featured player in Mr. Roach's "Road Show," due on the nation's screens in November. "Topper Returns" will engage Miss Kelly next and, after that, "Broadway Limited."

★ ★ ★

All five Regina, Saskatchewan, theaters will be engaged for the Canadian premiere of Paramount's "North West Mounted Police," on Oct. 21. Madeleine Carroll and Lynne Overman, who appear in the picture, will be present for the opening and its attendant celebrations.

★ ★ ★

Julian C. Blaustein has been appointed to succeed Richard Halliday as head of the Paramount story department. Mr. Halliday recently resigned the post. A native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard, Mr. Blaustein has been chief of story departments for Universal Pictures and the Music Corporation of America. Lately, he has been serving as assistant to Mr. Halliday.

★ ★ ★

Ida Lupino has signed a long-term contract with Twentieth Century-Fox.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," with Mickey Rooney. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Queen of Destiny." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," with Sidney Toler. 1:10, 4:40.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 11:37 a. m., 3, 6:23, 9:46. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 10:03 a. m., 1:26, 4:49, 8:12 "March of Time." 11:19 a. m., 2:42, 6:05, 9:28.

Kenmore—
"My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," Warren William. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Brigham Young, Frontiersman," starring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "One Crowded Night," with Billie Seward. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"South of Pago Pago," with Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Public Deb No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce, and Mischa Auer. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50 8:30.

Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "The Sea Hawk." 10:4 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Charlie Cha at the Wax Museum," with Sidne Toler. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," with Maureen O'Hara, Louis Hayward and Lucille Ball. 10:18 a. m., 1:26, 4:34, 7:42, 10:23. Stage 12:04, 3:12, 6:20, 9:19.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamar. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel—the Alps." "North Sea." "Week End." "Pete Smith—How to Train a Lion." "All Girl Revue," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"South of Pago Pago," with V. McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:30. "Public Deb. No. 1," with George Murphy, Brenda Joyce and Mischa Auer. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor. "The Valley of Giants," with W. Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Married Adventure," with Osa Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "False Rapture," with Otto Kruger. 10:50 a. m., 1:20 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Young People," with Shirley Temple. 2:30, 6:25, 8:25. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. "Mystery Sea Raiders," H. Wilcoxon. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON-Capitol: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy, J. MacDonald. "Man Who Talked Too Much." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Mortal Storm," M. Sullivan, Jas. Stewart. "Saint's Double Trouble." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Safari," Madelene Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 3:15, 8:15. "Flight Angels," Virginia Bruce. 5:55, 9:55, 9:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: Military Academy." 2, 5:10, 8:20. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall Frances Farmer. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Florian," Robert Young. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:32, 6:43, 9:54.

AMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier "Pier 13." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Free Blonde and 21." Lynn Bari-Joan Davis. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Maryland," Walter Brennen-Brenda Joyce. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. "One Million B. C.," Lon Chaney Jr. 3 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:18, 9:15. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," Johnny Downs. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:20. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:50, 8:10.
Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-L. Olivier. 2:18, 9:33. "South of Pago Pago." 1:35, 7:50.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. "Sailor's Lady." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "All This, and Heaven Too" Bette Davis. 2:36, 8:43. "Murder in the Air." 1:36, 7:43.
Park: "Sailor's Lady," Jon Hall-Nancy Kelly. "Queen of the Mob," Ralph Bellamy-Jean Cagney. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:19, 9:35. "Way of All Flesh." 1:49, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney, Richard Dennison 1:45, 7:50. "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3, 9:05.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 3:10, 9:55. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:30.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 6:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8. "They Drive by Night," Ann Sheridan, George Raft and Ida Lupino. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Tom Brown's School Days." 2, 6:25. "My Love Came Back." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.
Maplewood: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:20, 7:20. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 1, 9:53.
Orpheum: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope. "Gambling on High Seas." Wayne Morris. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall. 1:30, 7:45. "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson, L. Olivier. 3:25, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Maryland." "Love Honor and Oh Baby." Donald Woods.

MELROSE—Melrose: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy—J. McDonald. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Ladies Must Live." Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:30. 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall. "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova.
Strand: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers.

REVERE—Boulevard: "My Love Came Back." Jeffrey Lynn. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "My Love Came Back." Jeffrey Lynn. "Pier 13." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

OMERVILLE—Central: "Untamed." Ray Milland. "La Conga Nights." Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Twenty-Mule Team." Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Man Who Talked Too Much." Virginia Bruce and George Brent. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Brother Orchid." "Reefer Madness." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "My Favorite Wife." "House Across the Bay." George Raft and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "They Drive by Night." Ann Sheridan and George Raft. "Anne of Windy Poplars." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Untamed." Ray Milland. "Boys of the City." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ghost Breakers." Bob Hope. "Light of the Western Stars." 1:45, 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Torrid Zone." James Cagney. 3:20, 9:05. "I Can't Give You Anything but Love." 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen-Jon Hall. "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones. Martha Raye and Joe Penner. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Four Sons." "Those Were the Days." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Ghost Breakers." "Crooked Road." 3 and 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Earthbound." Warner Baxter. "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Maryland." Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. "Anne of Windy Poplars." Ann Shirley. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. 3:31, 8:02. "Those Were the Days," William Holden. 2:10, 6:40, 9:59.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd BIG WEEK!
ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE · VIRGINIA BRUCE
HIRED WIFE
ROBERT BENCHLEY
2nd FEATURE
MEN AGAINST THE SKY
RICHARD DIX · WENDY BARRIE
Latest "MARCH OF TIME"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER — 2nd WEEK
GABLE • TRACY
COLBERT • LA MARR
in "BOOM TOWN"
Also "The Lady in Question"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman"
Also "One Crowded Night"

BOSTON (STAGE)

CIVIC Repertory Theatre — Starts Sept. 30 NOW — SEATS
261 Huntington Ave. Phone 4129
OSCAR SERLIN presents CLARENCE DAY'S
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1-$2.50 Mat. Wed., Sat., $1, $2 pl. tax

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave., Rockefeller Center
"The Ramparts We Watch"
ON GREAT STAGE—Sports Revue—produced by Florence Rogge. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"BRIGHAM YOUNG —FRONTIERSMAN"
Tyrone POWER · Linda DARNELL · Dean JAGGER
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

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TOWN HALL
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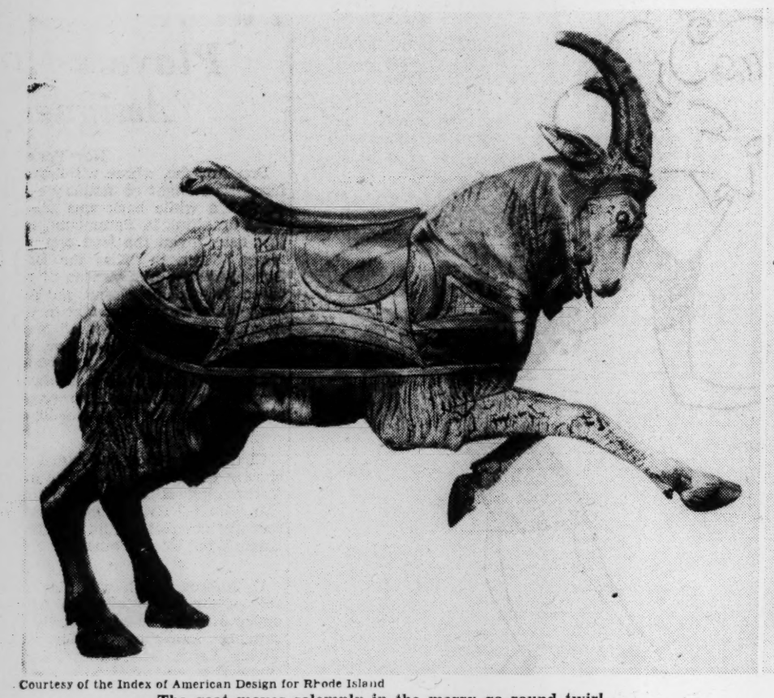
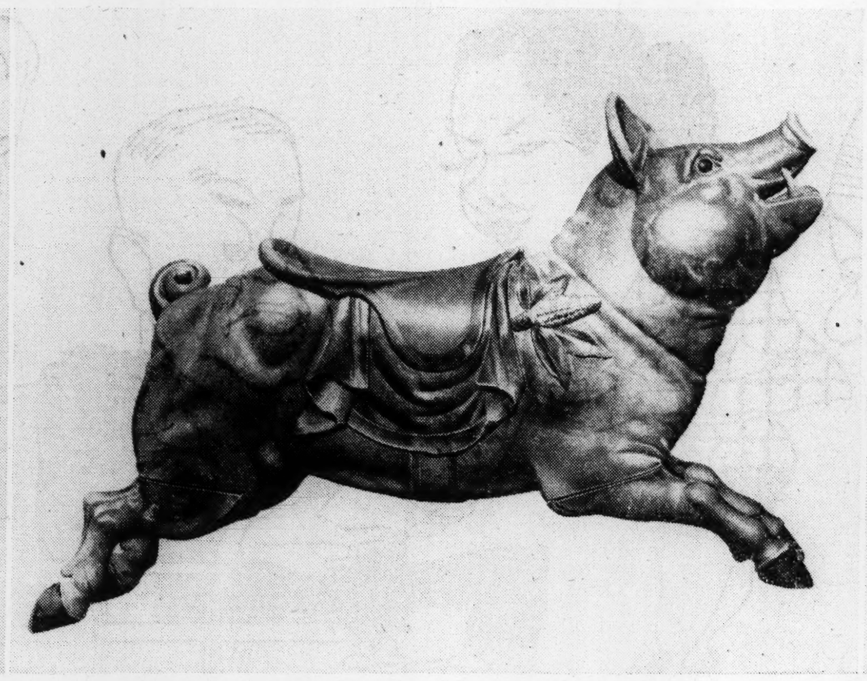
PIANO RECITAL
HANNA VAN VOLLENHOVEN
For Tickets Phone WI. 6-9153 or Copley Mgt., CI. 6-0373 (Steinway)

The Children's Page

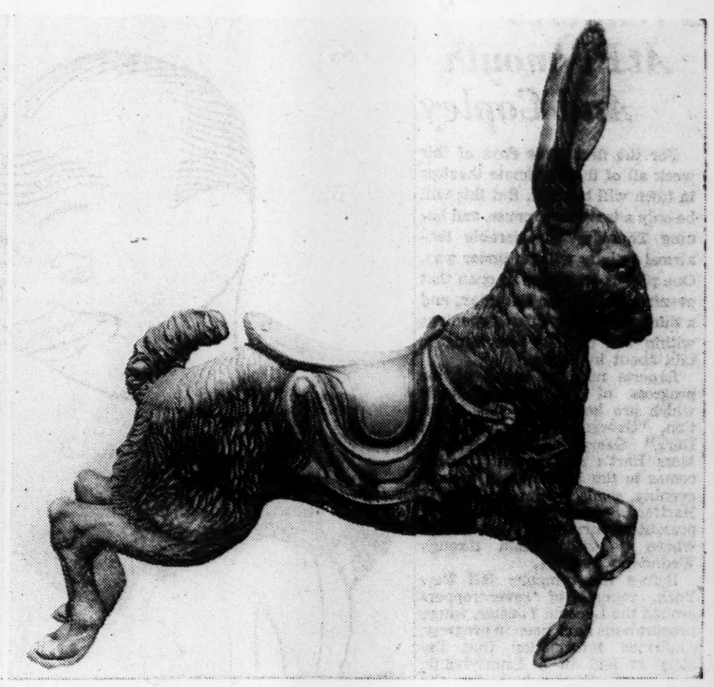
A Monday Page



The goat moves solemnly in the merry-go-round twirl.



The gleaming-eyed pig bounds forth in great delight, a flower tucked in his saddle.



And the hare hastens to keep up with his friends.

Courtesy of the Index of American Design for Rhode Island

A Dubbeltje to Spend

By Janet P. Johl

Part One

The sun shone brightly through the glistening glass windows and Wilhelmina, a buxom little Dutch girl, opened her blue eyes slowly. For a brief second she was confused, but almost at once she remembered that she was visiting her Aunt Betje in Haarlem. She jumped from the wall bed quickly and ran to peep out of the spotless windows.

As far as her eyes could see there were flat green fields stretching out until it seemed they almost touched the sky. Canals, looking like strips of ribbon, crossed and re-crossed the fields, making a design like a great checkerboard tablecloth, only this being nature's tablecloth, the red and yellow squares were really tulips and narcissus.

Wilhelmina stood by the window enjoying the scene and feeling very sure that there was no place in all the world as lovely as the Netherlands in tulip time. The air was filled with the fragrance of the flowers and as the little girl looked and looked she could almost believe that she was in fairyland, and that the hyacinths were ringing their little white bells as if to peel out to all the world the message of their pure beauty.

Aunt Betje's voice calling "Wil-hel-meen-a," broke the magic, and Wilhelmina hastened to dress for early breakfast. As the tuneful little blue and white Delft clock chimed seven, she entered the spick and span kitchen, her own white apron and stiffly starched white cap tied securely on.

Strange Questions

"Good morning, Aunt Betje. Good morning, Uncle Hans. Isn't it beautiful? Beautiful?"

For a moment her aunt and uncle looked puzzled. They were so accustomed to living in Haarlem among the flowers that they did not know what the little girl meant. Then they laughed, heartily. "Goeden morgen. Good morning, Mina. Yes, indeed it is beautiful," they both said together.

"And," added Uncle Hans, "don't forget that such beauty requires hard work. How would you like to help me today?"

"Oh, I would love it," cried Wilhelmina, clapping her hands excitedly, her blue eyes shining. "But what can I do? Something with the flowers, Uncle Hans?"

"Gracious, child," exclaimed Aunt Betje, who was a very stolid and placid person. "Now! Now! First sit down and we shall all have breakfast. Then Uncle Hans can explain what he has in mind for you. Here, child, have a fine krentenbroodje, your Uncle always likes a currant bun for his breakfast."

"Ik tank u, aunt," Wilhelmina took the krentenbroodje politely, and then she asked eagerly, "What may I do, Uncle Hans? May I pick the beautiful flowers . . . there are so many. . . ."

Uncle Hans laughed again. "And you have so many questions to ask . . . and all in one breath. . . . Patience, child. Now, to begin, I shall ask you a few questions. What day is today?"

The Bloemenfest

"Sunday," replied Wilhelmina, "because yesterday was Saturday and yesterday Father took me on the canal boat to Amsterdam . . . and there we met you, Uncle Hans, and then I had my first ride on a train."

"Right," agreed Uncle Hans. "But is that all you have to say about Sunday?"

"Well," began Wilhelmina, thinking that Uncle Hans was a very strange man indeed to ask such seemingly foolish questions, "of course Sunday is different from other days. . . ."

"It is?" asked Uncle Hans. "Tell me, how is it different?"

"Why—" For a moment Wilhelmina seemed puzzled, then she added quickly, "On Sunday I go to Sunday School, at home."

Uncle Hans laughed. "Good girl, Mina. I was just having a little fun with you because you see, today, in this part of The Netherlands, is a very special sort of day. It is the Bloemenfest—the festival of the flowers—the Bulb Sunday—and your aunt and I wanted very much to have you here with us to enjoy this beautiful occasion with us. How would you like to be a 'tulip farmer' today?"

"A 'tulip farmer?'" Wilhelmina repeated. "I should like it very much but I don't know anything about being a farmer."

"Then if your aunt will excuse you from helping her about the house, I shall take you with me to the fields and we shall prepare the daffodils and tulips, making up bouquets and filling baskets for the people who will come to visit the fields."

"The Bloemenfest comes only one Sunday in the year," answered Aunt Betje, "and I shall be happy to have Wilhelmina help you in the fields. When you return, you will see how I shall have decorated the window boxes and every table will have its vase of flowers.

"You know, Mina, not a house in all The Netherlands will be without a posy today, no matter how poor the family may be, and in the churches, we shall offer thanks to God for the beauty He gives to Holland every year through the flowers."

Aunt Betje gazed out toward the fields as she spoke, then she too remembered that she had work to do. "Breakfast is well over," she said by way of ending the talk. "Off with you both, and may you have a morning that keeps you busy, until it is time to come home for the fine dinner I shall have for you."

"Now, you and I must get busy and cut off the finest blossoms," said Uncle Hans, when Wilhelmina and he reached the tulip fields. "We shall make some of them into bouquets. Others we shall sell as cut flowers to the people who come to the fields today. I shall give you a little basket, Mina, and you can go here and there offering the flowers. We should do a nice little business . . . I in the stand, and you on the outside."

"Oh, that will be a lot of fun," exclaimed Wilhelmina, and soon she and Uncle Hans, fingers flying, were busily tying together bunches of tulips and daffodils, hyacinths and narcissus, and the air all about was sweet with fragrance.

(To be concluded next Monday)

E-Z is just the right underwear for any boy or girl—and each garment has a bit extra in size for comfort, a bit extra in finish for longer wear. E-Z Knit Shorts and Shirts are just the thing for boys; they are strong, warm and comfortable, and the boys like them. E-Z Mills, Inc., 57 Worth Street, N. Y. C.

E-Z Underwear

"for any child of any age"

Blackbirds' Symphony

Shiny little blackbirds
Wrote a symphony
Out upon my back fence
By the elm tree.

For there each wire was a line,
Each gay note was a bird—
And such a lovely musicale
You have never heard;

But they were never satisfied,
And changes made all day.
They'd have a perfect score and then—
A note would fly away.

Busy little blackbirds
Writing music notes,
As joyous, lilting symphony
Pours from swelling throats.

NELL JUNE McCALL

Tomkin Piglet at the Fair

"I wish we could go out," sighed Tiny Tomkin piglet.

"Yes, I wish we could," agreed brother Bob piglet.

It was a lovely day. The sun was shining, little breezes were blowing, and under the oak tree, in the middle of the field, there was a feast of fat acorns.

"Why did Mother say we mustn't go out?" asked Tiny Tomkin piglet, who really knew all the time but pretended he didn't.

"Because there's going to be a Fair in the field at the end of the lane," answered his brother, "and she thought we had better stay indoors."

"I wonder how long it will be before she comes home?" Tiny Tomkin piglet fidgeted up and down.

"She said she had lots of business to see to, and it would be dark when she got back, but she would take her door key with her so that we needn't wait up."

"O dear," sighed Tiny Tomkin piglet, who didn't want to remember anything like that, "I wish Mother hadn't got her door key, then I could stay up and let her in."

Presently there was a rumbling of carts going up the lane to the Fair ground, and the sound of men's voices calling, "Whoa, whoa," to the horses, and "Gee up, gee up!" Dogs barked and sniffed round the piglets' home before running on, and everyone seemed to be in a great hurry to get to the field at the end of the lane.

Just a Peep

Tiny Tomkin piglet and brother Bob peeped through a crack in the door.

"I wish I could go to the Fair," sighed Tiny Tomkin. "It would be fun."

Very soon all was quiet again, and brother Bob fell asleep in a patch of sunlight that lay like a golden mat on the floor.

Tiny Tomkin piglet still looked through the crack in the door. It was very quiet outside.

"Mother wouldn't mind if I opened the door a teeny way," he thought. So he opened the door and peeped out. There was nobody in sight.

"Why, if Mother were here she would be sure to let me go out now," squeaked Tiny Tomkin to himself.

Brother Bob was still fast asleep, and without waking him, Tiny Tomkin seized his school cap, shut the door after him, and scampered up the lane.

"I'll just have one peep at the Fair," he decided, "and then I will go and get some acorns for supper."

The Fair was in full swing when Tiny Tomkin peeped under the canvas of a large tent.

"Hi! There's a piglet!" called a boy who was trying to knock a coconut from a stand.

"Catch him!" cried somebody else, and the next moment poor little Tiny Tomkin found himself being pushed into a shed just outside the tent, with wire netting on the front and a big lock on the wooden door.

For a long time he nibbled a turnip he found lying on the floor, but when everything began to grow dark he longed to be back in his own little home with his mother and brother Bob.

"Mother was right," he owned up. "It was better to stay indoors today." And because he felt such a lonely, sad little piglet, two tears trickled down his cheeks, over the rucks in his red jumper, and fell to the floor. Then he squeaked his very loudest.

A Timely Squeak

It was just then that his mother came hurrying along towards home with her door key, on a blue ribbon, hanging round her neck. The moon was shining brightly, and lit up the tip of Tiny Tomkin's nose which he had poked through the wire netting.

"My! If it isn't Tiny Tomkin!" she gasped, stopping suddenly and hurrying to the shed.

"Yes, it's me, Mother!" called Tiny Tomkin. "And the door is locked."

"Dear, dear, so it is," said his mother as she tried in vain to pull the door open.

"Do you think your key would unlock it?" asked Tiny Tomkin.

"I will try," replied his mother, twisting the blue ribbon over her best bonnet and popping the key into the lock.

Click! Click! Click! It was quite the nicest sound Tiny Tomkin Piglet had ever heard as the key turned. Then the door sprang open and he was free!

Tiny Tomkin kept very close to his mother as they hurried back along the lane, and how glad he was, after all, that she had taken her door key with her instead of leaving it at home.

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

A Present for Peter Kitten

"If there are any presents going this morning you know what I like," purred Peter Kitten as his young master set out for the village.

"I'll remember," promised John, who understood this purr language very well, and when the errands were done he asked the fishmonger if he might have two pennyworth of bits for his cat.

"You might with pleasure if I had them," replied the man, "but all the cats in the village are asking for bits this morning, and I've none left."

"Peter Kitten will be disappointed," thought John as he turned away.

Being early, he decided to go back by the woods. The rabbits were bounding in and out of their holes. Then he noticed a tiny baby rabbit at his feet, and although it stared at him in a scared way, it made no attempt to move.

"Hello," whispered the boy, "what's wrong?"

The baby let him pick it up, and he found that it needed care.

"Well, little one, I can't leave you here," John told it, "so I had better take you home."

Peter Knows His Manners

Peter Kitten was still sitting on the gate post when he arrived, and mewed with pleasure on seeing him. But the mew stopped halfway when he noticed the tiny, long-eared and bob-tailed thing his master was carrying.

John stroked Peter and talked coaxingly to him.

"It's a present for you," he explained. "A very nice present."

He showed Peter the baby rabbit, and the kitten's ears twitched and his green eyes lit up. Then he jumped down and begged.

John put the rabbit beside him. "What shall we do with it, Peter?" he asked.

After sniffing once or twice, the kitten put out his pink tongue and very decidedly and thoroughly licked the baby thing all over. "That's what I'm going to do with this lovely present," he purred.

Some time later he sat back to study his plaything, and then the baby rabbit gave a tiny hop. But it was towards Peter Kitten and not away from him!

"So that is settled!" exclaimed John with delight. "Peter, you shall have the nicest bit of fish for this!"

But the animal had forgotten about fish now. All day he kept his paw round the rabbit, and every few minutes he gave it another bath, just as his mother used to bathe him when he was tiny.

By evening the baby looked much happier and better, and Peter Kitten was very pleased with his own cleverness. Just about bedtime, however, when he was washing himself, he stopped with his paw in the air.

"Where's this child of mine going to sleep?" he seemed to be asking. Then, making up his mind not to lose him, he carried the rabbit to his own basket, and hid him there.

"If they try to take you away," he purred, curling round the baby, "we'll hide on top of the wardrobe in the visitors' bedroom!"

But Peter Kitten was allowed to keep his plaything, and everyone thought his idea very good.

By the next morning the rabbit was still happier, and when he went to feed him, John declared he looked bigger already. By evening he was sure the baby was bigger, and soon he could almost watch him grow. The larger he got the happier Peter Kitten seemed, because they could have games together, and he enjoyed that far more than chasing a ball or a piece of paper.

And at last there came a day when John said, "Rabbit, you are a baby no longer, and I must make you a hutch."

Meaning of Mew

The two animals didn't understand him, but when they saw a funny little wooden house being put up at the end of the garden they were both very interested.

As soon as the hutch was finished, John put the rabbit in and tried to close the door. But there, in the way, was Peter Kitten who did not want to be parted from his friend.

"Out you come!" said the boy, picking the kitten up and shutting the door.

Peter was so cross at being left outside that he sulked for the rest of he day. He went to bed still protesting, and when the house was quiet, he skipped from his basket, climbed through a partly open window and stayed out all night.

Next morning John called his kitten to breakfast—and, inside the rabbit hutch, Peter heard. But he only twitched his ear, and thought how clever he had been to manage the fastening on the rabbit's house!

"When John finds me he'll know I'm a kitten who means what he mews," he thought. "I quite intend to stay here with my friend!"

And this story of a kitten that took care of a baby rabbit really happened, for this tale is founded on fact.

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Girls' Tuck Stitch Vests and Pants

Made of Tea Rose tinted cotton. The vest is low neck and sleeveless. Sizes, small, medium and large—retails at 29 cents. Knee length pants to match above retail at 29 cents.

The Nazareth label guarantees the quality—look for it when you buy. Many other Nazareth styles for infants, and for boys and girls up to 16.

Illustrated Catalog Free on Request

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M., N. Y.
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	258,880
1940 volume to date	149,920,695
1939 volume to date	190,245,346

Stock Prices Up Fractions To 2 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Stocks resumed their forward swing in today's market with industrials well out in front.

After some hesitancy at the start, leaders were bid up fractions to more than 2 points. Several preferred issues, traded in 10-share lots, registered wider advances. Quotations were around the best near the final hour.

Activity was the most pronounced in about three weeks, transfers being at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Attracting modest bids were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Chrysler, Boeing, American Telephone, Anaconda, American Smelting, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Montgomery Ward and Union Carbide.

Preferred issues of Pittsburgh Steel, American Locomotive, Otis Steel, Budd Mfg. and General Steel Castings were up 1 to 5 points or so on an assortment of 10-share deals.

Rail Bonds Active

The bond market produced a substantial number of gains of fractions to nearly 2 points today. Going into the final hour rail loans attracted the most attention and were around the day's best quotations.

In the foreign dollar list Canadian, Australian and several South American issues advanced fractionally by midday. German, Italian and Japanese bonds dipped.

U. S. Governments tended upward but turnover was limited by the desire to await details of anticipated treasury financing plans.

Carrier loans, consistent favorites in recent trade, drew renewed support from consideration of expanding freight traffic to keep up with increasing industrial output.

Marked up were such issues as Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, and Southern Railway 4s.

Others ahead included General Steel Casting 5½s, Otis Steel 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Hudson Coal 5s.

Shipbuilding Firm Reports Backlog At All-Time High

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. currently aggregate over $400,000,000, the biggest volume of forward business ever written on the company's books, directors announced after a meeting here.

The company currently is employing 12,800 men, and when new ship ways under construction are completed, the number of workers is expected to expand to around 18,000.

Heavy Government business, including construction of aircraft carriers, helped swell orders on hand.

Directors voted a dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock and the first regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the new convertible $5 preferred stock, both payable November 1 to holders of record October 15.

The board elected four new directors. They were: Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy and Chairman of the Board of State Street Trust Company, Boston; H. Donald Campbell, President of Chase National Bank, New York City; John M. Miller Jr., Chairman of the board of First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.; and Samuel L. Slover, Chairman of the National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Va., and publisher of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch and Petersburg Progress-Index.

Edward A. Adams, long secretary and treasurer of the company, resigned. George A. Parker and W. Graham Scott, both employees for many years, were elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

Curtiss-Wright Building Foundry

NEW YORK (AP)—Guy Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corp., announced that the company was building "the nation's first magnesium foundry for the manufacture of castings for aircraft engines" as part of an additional expansion program costing $1,000,000.

The foundry will occupy part of a new building at Fairlawn, N. J.

Mr. Vaughan also announced the start of construction of an addition to the assembly department at Paterson, N. J. With other minor additions, the new construction will add 250,000 square feet to the company's existing 2,250,000 square feet in the Paterson area.

AAA Spends in Two Months $86,846,225

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported total expenditures—including benefit payments to farmers under crop control programs—of $86,846,225 during the first two months of the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Administrative expenses, exclusive of those of local AAA committees, were given as $2,785,558.

Iowa led all states with $12,238,000 in farm subsidies.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58¾	58½	58¾	+ ¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20	20	20	Sep19
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	4	16	14¾	16	+1⅞
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	24	42	41⅛	42	+1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep21
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¼	¾	+ ⅛
12⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	23	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	12	17⅞	16⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	48	23	21⅞	22⅞	+1
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	161¾	160⅞	161¾	+2¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	13¼	13	13¼	Sep21
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	51	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Sep16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	9	34½	33¼	34¼	+1¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	+2
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	Sep20
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	56⅞	56½	56⅞	+ ⅝
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	9	37	36⅝	37	+1¼
2¾	1¾	Am Cable & R	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	100	100	100	+2
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	Sep18
33¾	18	Am Car & Fdy	21	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅞
51¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	7	50	48	50	+2½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	126	126	126	Sep21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	5	6½	6½	6½	Sep20
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9¼	A&FPS6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep13
28¼	10¾	Am FPS7pf 1.05k	2	16	16	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep20
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	8	30⅞	30	30⅜	− ⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	54¼	54	54¼	+1¼
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	37	16¼	15¼	16	+1
68½	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	15	74	70	73	+4½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
3⅜	4¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep17
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95½	94½	95½	Sep20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	4	54	53	53	− ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	45½	45	45½	+ ½
105⅝	43¼	Am Rad&S(.50e)	32	7⅞	7⅜	7½	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	40	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¾
12⅜	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	11	42½	41½	42½	+1⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57	57	57	Sep20
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	32	24½	23¼	24½	+1⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¾
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep19
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	Sep19
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	164½	163	164¼	+1¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	Sep21
91⅜	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	77¾	77½	77¾	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	Sep19
53¼	25⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	− ¼
12	6	Am Woolen	25	9½	9	9½	+ ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	27	45	43⅛	45	+2⅞
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
32	18	Anaconda (1⅛e)	126	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep14
15¾	8	Andes Cop (.45e)	4	11½	11	11½	+1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	30	30	30	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep11
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	22	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	46½	45¼	46½	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	36	36	36	+1½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep20
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	75¾	75¼	75¾	+3¾
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	28	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+ ¾
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	53	52	52	
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¾
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep21
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	+ ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep12
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	104	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
		B					
197	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	98	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	10	10	10	+ ¼
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	16½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	Sep21
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep21
36⅛	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	28	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	7	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32	32	32	+ 1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	106	82	80¼	81⅞	+1½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	15	124	123¾	124	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	5	25	24	25	+1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	Sep21
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	89	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	7	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+1
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	14	20	19½	20	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	12	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅝
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	15	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(11½e)	25	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep18
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep20
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	42	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Sep19
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	8	23½	22½	23¼	+1¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	47	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+ ¾
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	67	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	16	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅞
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	32	32	32	+ ⅜
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	8	8	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	23	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+1⅛
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep20
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13½	13½	13½	Sep21
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	24	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	35¼	35	35	Sep19
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	13	31⅝	31	31⅝	+1
3½	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	56½	55½	56½	+2
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48	47½	48	+1
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	29	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep17
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	9	27½	27	27½	+ ⅝
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20⅝	Sep11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22½	22⅛	22½	Sep19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	15	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	Sep21
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep21
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
3⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	11	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅝
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ¾
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep16
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	⅛	⅛	Sep20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	126	80¾	77⅞	80¾	+3⅛
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Sep20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	3	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	3	35	35	35	+ ½
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	12	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	35½	35	35½	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	1093⅜	1093⅜	1093⅜	+13⅜
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	6	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
101⅞	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Sep20
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	5	29½	29	29½	+1½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	29	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	+1⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20	19½	20	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	30	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¾
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	32	31¾	32	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	97	97	97	−3
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	14	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅜
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	58	57¾	58	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	18	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	7	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
13½	8	Congress Cigar	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep21
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	6	23½	23	23½	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	−3⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	46	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	25	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	9¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
11⅛	5¼	Con Film Ind	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep19
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep20
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep16
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep19
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	16	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+ ¾
18⅛	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	+2⅛
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep20
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	12	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ½
15⅜	8	Cont Bak (B)	1	12	12	12	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83	83	83	Sep18
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	19	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Sep11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	3	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ½
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36	36	36	− ⅜
32	15	Cont Motors	81	37⅜	35⅜	33¾	
23	16½	Cont O Del (¾e)	24	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅝
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+1⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	11	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¾
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58½	58½	58½	+2
179	165	Corn Prods (3)	2	52	52	52	Sep21
		Corn Prods pf(7)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep20
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep21
24¼	13	Crane Co	38	21	19½	21	+1¼
32¾	22½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
25¼	15½	Crosley Corp	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Sep13
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	6	28	27½	27½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.11	102.11	102.11
1 3¼s '41	103.8	103.8	103.8
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.11	108.11	108.11
1 3¼s 46-44	109.11	109.11	109.11
2 4s '54-44	113.25	113.25	113.25
1 2¾s '47-45	109.8	109.8	109.8
1 3s '48-46	111.7	111.7	111.7
5 3⅛s 52-49	112.24	112.24	112.24
2 3s '55-51	111.12	111.12	111.12
4 2⅞s 60-55	108.29	108.27	108.27
1 2¾s '59-56	107.30	107.30	107.30
New York City Bond			
9 2¾s '65-60	107.24	107.22	107.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
64 3s '80	96⅞	96¾	96¾
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46¾	46¾	46¾
34 Allegheny cv 5s '44	94	93½	94
55 Allegheny cv 5s '49	78	76	77¾
86 Allegheny 5s '50 st	53	51⅛	53
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49½	49½
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	105½	105½	105½
6 Am TT 3¼s '66	109⅝	109½	109½
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104¼	104½
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	43	43	43
7 Arm Del 4s '57	103½	103	103
2 Arm Del 4s '55	103¼	103	103¼
4 AT&SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87	86½	87
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67½	67½	67½
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	64	64	64
8 A C Line 4½s '64	55	54⅜	55
1 A C Line 5s '45	67	67	67
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36	35½	36
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
4 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	69	69
71 B&O '95 st A	34¾	33¾	34½
59 B&O '95 st C	38	37¼	38
32 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	33½	34
27 B&O '96 st F	34	33½	34
24 B&O cv '60 st	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
4 B&O 4s '48	69	68⅞	69
16 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	59	58¼	58⅞
7 B&O S W '50 st	47½	47	47½
11 B&O T C 4s '59	55⅜	53	55⅜
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	63	63	63
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115	115	115
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107⅜	107½
6 Beth Stl 3s '60	102½	102⅜	102½
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	72½	71⅞	72½
15 Bost & Me 4s '60	70	69½	70
24 Bost & Me 4½s '70	19⅞	19½	19⅞
2 Bkly Man 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
39 Buf R&P '57 st	42	41¾	41⅞
4 Bush Term 5s '55	40½	40½	40½
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	94⅞	94½	94⅝
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	93½	93½	93½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92½	92½	92½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93	93	93
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93	93
7 Can Pac 5s '54	72¾	72¾	72¾
20 Can Pac 4½s '46	73¾	73⅛	73¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	66¼	66¼	66¼
14 Can Pac 4s perp	54	53	54
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	81¼	81¼	81¼
7 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	14½	14½	14½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2	2	2
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	49½	49½	49½
86 Cen Pac 5s '60	46½	45¼	46½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
1 Cen R R N J 4s '87	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
24 Certain-td 5½s '48	81½	80	81½
2 C&O 4½s '92	126	126	126
11 C & O 3½s '96 D	102¼	101½	101½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106½	106½	106½
13 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12½	12½
13 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83⅞	83¼	83½
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	76½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92¾	92	92½
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14⅛	14	14⅛
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
27 Chic Gt West 4s '59	28	27¼	28
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	8	8	8
10 Chi I & L 5s '66	8	8	8
10 Chi I & L 4s '47	18½	18½	18½
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¾	5¾	5¾
43 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27½	27	27½
17 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27	26¾	27
3 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24½	24½	24½
15 Chi&NW 6½s '36	20½	20¼	20¼
43 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17¼	17	17¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s '87	16½	16½	16½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
26 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11	11¼
22 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11	11	11
1 Chi & NW 3½s'87	16¼	16⅛	16¼
15 Chi Ry 5s '27	44	43½	44
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7⅜	7	7⅜
20 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	13½	13½	13½
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
3 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93	93
64 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93⅛	92½	93⅛
74 CCC&StL 4½s '77	55⅜	53½	55⅜
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	69	69	69
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	79	79	79
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¾	84¾	84¾
26 ClevUnTerb 5s '73	75¼	75¼	75¼
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	70	69	70
1 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
10 Col F & I 5s '70	80⅛	79	80⅛
3 Col & So 4½s '80	22½	22½	22½
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
35 ComwlthEd cv 3½s'58	122	122	122
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Cen Rys 4s '54	14	14	14
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Crane Co 3½s '51	103⅜	103½	103½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	18	18	18
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	22	22	22
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106	106	106
105 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	55½	54	55½
3 D&RG 4½s '36	7½	7½	7½
7 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	111½	111½	111½
7 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99	99	99
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 ElginJoliet&E3¼s '70	102	102	102
53 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅜	15	15¼
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¼	15	15¼
17 Erie 1st 4s '96	69¼	68¾	69¼
83 Erie gen lien 4s '96	31½	30⅝	31½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Erie Genc 6s '57	80¾	80⅝	80¾
11 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7½	7⅜	7½
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	41	41	41
6 Gen Cable 5½s '47	106½	105¾	106
53 GenStlCast 5½s '49	82¾	81	82¾
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104½	104	104
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90	90	90
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90⅜	90	90¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105½	105	105½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96¾	96¼	96¾
20 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	83	82	83
5 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	86¾	86⅜	86¾
68 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32	29⅜	32
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45¾	45¾	45¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	12⅞	13
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40	40	40
6 Ill Cen 4s '52	44	43⅞	44
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	42¾	42⅝	42¾
49 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48	47¼	48
41 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	43	41½	43
9 Ill Cen 5s '55	54	53	54
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47¼	47	47
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¼	44¼	44¼
23 Indpls&Lou 4s '56	17	16¾	17
10 Inland Stl 3s '61	106	106	106
10 InterbRTr 7s '32	78¾	78⅜	78¾
4 InterbRTr 6s '32	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	52	51¾	52
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63½	63⅛	63½
3 Int Paper 6s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Int T&T 4½s '52	26½	26	26
9 Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
21 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	100½	100	100
39 KCSouth 5s '50	70	68⅞	70
24 KCSouth 3s '50	65	64½	65
1 Lac Gas 5½s53	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
6 Lac Gas 5½s60D	56	56	56
1 Lac Gas 5s42	92¼	92¼	92¼
11 L S & MS 3½s97	87	87	87
6 Leh C&N 4½s54A	61	60	61
1 Leh C&N 4½s54C	61	60⅞	60⅞
1 Leh Val Coal 5s54st	31	31	31
3 Leh V H Term 5s54	43⅛	43	43⅛
4 Leh V NY 4½s40asd	43½	43½	43½
5 Leh Val 5s2003	25	25	25
25 Leh Val 5s2003 asd	25⅛	24½	25⅛
2 Leh Val 4½s2003 tsd	21⅞	21½	21⅞
2 Leh Val 4s2003	20½	20⅛	20½
60 Leh Val 4s2003asd	20½	20	20⅜
3 Libby McN&L 4s55	104	104	104
10 Liggett & M 5s51	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Long Islrfg 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
10 Lorillard Co 7s 44	123¾	123¾	123¾
6 Louis & Ark 5s69	83⅞	83½	83⅞
2 Lou & N 5s2003B	102½	102¼	102½
37 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¾	94⅝	95¾
5 Louis & N 4sB 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
43 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90	89⅝	90
37 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87	86	86
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	80	80	80
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54½	53⅝	54½
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
5 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	95½	95	95
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15½	15¼	15½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	5	5	5
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	81	81	81
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15	14¾	14¾
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
13 M-K-T 4s '62 B	11⅝	11½	11⅝
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17½	17¼	17⅜
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17½	17¼	17⅜
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1¾	1¾
28 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛
1 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	36½	36½	36½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102¾	102¼	102¾
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39⅜	38½	39
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35	34¾	35
3 Mor&Essex 3½s '2000	42½	42	42½
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅛	104	104⅛
6 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	1	1	1
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126¾	126¾	126¾
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
7 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104¼	104¼
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	65	64⅝	64⅝
3 No Tex & Mex 5s '56C	33	33	33
54 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¾	63¼	64¾
264 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	56½	58
28 NYC cn 4s '98	64¼	63¼	64¼
24 NYC 3¾s '46	86½	85¼	86½
18 NYC cv 3½s '52	63⅞	62½	63⅞
24 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85	85	85
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97reg	79½	79½	79½
20 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	58	57⅞	58
76 NYCh&StL 6s '41	86	85	86
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	69¾	69¼	69¾
48 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	59⅝	58	59⅝
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	86	86	86
7 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	110	110	110
1 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	60	60	60
6 NY Lack&W 4s'73A	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18½	18½
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	15	15	15
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	15	15	15
4 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5	5	5
4 NY Steam 3½s '63	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Trap R . . s '46	90	90	90
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	94	94	94
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10 Nor Am Co 4s 59	107	107	107
37 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅛	66⅜	67
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¼	57¾	58
8 Nor Pac 4½s2047	53¾	53⅝	53¾
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	73	73¼
4 Nor Pac 4s reg 97	69	69	69
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45½	45½	45½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110	109½	109½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	101½	101½	101½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
44 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	77	75⅞	77
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113½	113	113½
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen P&L4½s74	108	108	108
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
11 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110	109½	110
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
15 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92½	92	92½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	99⅜	99	99⅜
8 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	99	98⅞	99
27 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92	91⅞	92
32 Pen RR 3¼s '52	88	87½	88
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	117	117	117
6 Peoria & E 4s '40st	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	72½	71½	71½
32 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63	62½	63
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	61	61	61
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109	109	109
5 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
13 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¼	111	111
89 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5	4¾	4¾
89 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17⅞	17¼	17½
1 Philippine Ry s '37ct	4	4	4
8 Phillips Pet 3s'48	104¼	104	104¼
15 FCC & SL 5s '75B	108	108	108
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	59	58¼	59
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59B	59	59	59
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	59	58	59
10 Pitt Young&A5sB'62	117	117	117
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	72½	72⅛	72⅜
1 PorRiTob 6s 42stct	90½	90½	90½
21 Readg 4½s 97 A	75	74	75
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	75	75	75
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	57¾	56	57¾
17 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	100	99⅞	100
10 Republic Steel 5½s 54	106	106	106
11 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101½
20 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	101⅝	101⅝
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	107	107	107
1 Saguenay Pow 4s66	87	87	87
17 StLIM&C4sR&G 33	63	62	63
3 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	62	62	62
22 StLPeo&NW5s48	25¾	25	25¾
3 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 St L S F 4½s 78	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St LSF4½78ct st	9½	9½	9½
13 St L S F 4s 50 A	9¾	9⅝	9¾
7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3½	3⅜	3½
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	28	28	28
12 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅝	97½	97½
10 So Bell T&T 3s '79	106	106¼	106¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105	105	105
9 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102	101⅞	101⅞
33 Sou Pac 4½s '68	44	43	43⅞
55 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43½	42⅝	43⅜
96 So Pac 4½s '69	43½	42⅝	43½
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60¼	59½	60¼
26 So Pac clt 4s '49	41½	40¾	41½
29 So Pac 3¾s '46	54	53	54
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48	47½	48
10 South Ry 6½s '56	82½	81½	82½
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	76¾	77
22 South Ry cn 5s '94	91½	91	91½
42 South Ry gen 4s '56	57¾	56¾	57¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Spokane Int 5s '55	22	20¾	22
10 Superior Oil 3¼s'50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
34 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102½	102	102½
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	110½	110½	110½
6 Teark & Ft Sm 5½s '50	89	88½	89
2 Tex Corp 3s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105½	105½
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
8 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68	68	68
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	90	90	90
25 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19¾	19⅝	19½
3 Third Ave 4s '60	57	56½	57
27 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	90	89½	90
15 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113½	113¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '80	103¼	103¼	103¼
20 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
12 Unit rug 5s '53	84½	83⅞	84
16 U S Steel 2.65s '55	102¾	102¼	102¾
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103	102⅝	102⅝
6 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	6	5½	6
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Wabash 4s '54	28	28	28
2 Wabash 4½s '78C	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Walwrth 4s '55	71	70½	71
7 Warren Bros 6s '41	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
41 West Shore 4s 2361	52	49⅞	52
19 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48	48	48
1 Westch Lt 3½s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Westn Md 5½s'77A	91	91	91
18 Westn Md 4s '52	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	14	14	14
4 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	13½	13½	13½
13 Western Un 5s '51	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜
10 Western Un 5s '60	70¼	69⅞	69⅞
1 Western Un 4½s '50	67½	67½	67½
36 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	103½	103⅜	103½
36 Wis Cen 4s '49	26⅞	26⅛	26¾
3 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	25½	25½	25½
5 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	65¾	65½	65½
3 Argentine 4½s '71	71½	71½	71½
1 Australia 5s '55	57	57	57
4 Australia 4½s '56	50⅛	50	50
9 Brazil 8s 41	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	12¼	11⅞	12¼
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	12	12	12
16 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	12½	11⅞	12½
16 Buen A 4¾s 77	49½	49¼	49¼
6 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	49½	49½	49½
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
49 Canada 5s 52	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
11 Canada24s 60	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜
5 Canada 3s 68	80⅛	80	80⅛
4 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	10½	10½	10½
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile26s 61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept	12½	12½	12½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	27	27	27
5 Copenhag 5s 52	25	25	25
1 Cuba 4½s 77	53½	53½	53½
1 French 7½s '41	60	60	60
7 GerGov 5½s '65	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
9 Ger Gov 7s '49	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
2 GtConElPJap 7s '44	84	84	84
4 Ital Cr Cons 7s'74B	32	32	32
30 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	30	29	29
19 Italy 7s 1951	49¼	48¾	48⅞
10 Japan 6½s '54	83	83	83
2 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Milan City 6½s '52	30	30	30
4 N Sou Wales 5s '58	62	62	62
5 Panama 5s '63A	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
20 Panama 5s63A st asd	53½	62½	63⅛
1 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	17½	17½	17½
1 Rhine-West 6s '53	17½	17½	17½
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5 Rome 6½s '52	34½	34¼	34¼
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13½	13½	13½
8 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	37⅜	47½	47½
3 Tokyo City 5½s 61	55	54½	55
2 Yokohama 6s 61	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛

Total bonds sales today (in dollars) 5,-195,000. Previous day 3,643,700. Week ago 3,896,100. Year ago 13,557,250. Two years ago 6,6932,775. Jan. 1 to date 1,112,276,400. Year ago 1,482,946,700. Two years ago 1,-269,876,205.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Calif Ore Pow 7% pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf (1927)	$1.50	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cleve-Cliffs Cp pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 5	Sep. 27
Extra				
MacMillan Pet	10c	..	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Increased				
Glen Alden Coal	37½c	..	Oct. 21	Sep. 30
Interim				
Sigma Mines	15c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Liquidating				
Simms Pet	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Irregular				
Brager-Eisenberg	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Esquire Inc	10c	..	Oct. 9	Sep. 28
Glen Alden Coal	37½c	..	Oct. 21	Sep. 30
Initial				
Brooke Ir Co (E&G)	15c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Regular				
Cannon Shoe	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Do pf	68¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Cliffs Corp	15c	..	Oct. 9	Sep. 28
Galveston Hous Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Gen Capital Corp	23c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Hartford Gas	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do pf	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Laclede Steel	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Langendorf Un Bak B.	15c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do A	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
MacMillan Pet	15c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Nat P & L pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Phila Co.	10c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 1
Do pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 1

Auto Industry Slowly Steps Up Production

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry still is encountering difficulty getting into full output, Ward's Automotive Reports indicates in its current issue. Because of delays incident to ironing out assembly "bugs" the September production total probably will be around 300,000 units, the trade publication adds.

Assemblies last week numbered 78,820 cars and trucks, compared with 63,240 in the previous period. This volume probably will be run up to 100,000 units during the current week.

Outlook Good

Commenting upon the public reaction to new models, Ward's says:

"Fairly good reception is being experienced by dealers whose companies have announced their 1941 models. It must be said that the response, while good, is not superlative.

"Companies expect that the final third of September will go a long way toward outlining the reaction to 1941 jobs. Choice will be sufficiently wide to stimulate buying, weather appears to have fairly good outlook, and all the enthusiasm of the new car year will be in full swing."

Reviewing production activities of the leading volume plants, the survey says that at Plymouth a second night line began operations last week, "indicating that production shortly would move toward an all-time high after the branch plants begin to move at full speed."

Ward's says Ford operations were stepped up only gradually, "with the total at all points coming to around 13,000 units for the five-day period. Further increases are in store, looking toward introductions of the new models nationally (on Sept. 27). Manufacture of tractors has resumed, meanwhile, with schedules set at 150 units daily.

Production Plans

"Production plans for the period up to Dec. 1 call for completion of about 300,000 vehicles, some 10 per cent of which will be Mercury models. There are indications that the 95-horsepower motor may be available in the Ford chassis as well as on the Mercury."

At the Chevrolet plant around 19,000 units were completed against 13,500 the previous week.

Of Willys-Overland's plans the trade paper says: "Only a limited number of cars will be completed this month, but the schedules call for 5,000 completions during October and 6,000 in November. Announcement of the new models will come as the national show opens Oct. 12.

U. S. Places Large Motor Truck Order

WASHINGEON (AP)—A $21,-919,068 order for motor trucks, divided among four manufacturers, is announced by the War Department.

The Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, Pontiac, Mich., received a $12,491,797 contract. Others were: Fargo Motor Corporation, Detroit, $4,780,591; General Motors Corporation, Chevrolet Division, Detroit, $3,089,304; Diamond T. Motor Car Company, Chicago, $1,557,376.

Numbers and delivery dates were not disclosed.

The truck orders were included in an announcement of various contracts which total $31,747,543. Other contracts included: Heil Company, Milwaukee, trainers, $2,114,594.

Lights, Inc., Alhambra, Calif., field lighting sets, $1,291,800. Standard Steel Works, North Kansas City, Mo., trailers, $1,182,005.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.90	11.60
Affiliated F Inc	2.61	2.86
Amerex Hold	12.50	14.00
Am Business Shrs	2.86	3.16
Boston Fund	13.82	14.86
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	21.47	23.21
Bullock Fund	12.125	13.125
Can Inv Fund	2.80	3.60
Century Shrs Tr	23.57	25.35
Chain St Inv	16.03	17.06
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.18
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.88	18.13
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.46	11.23
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.00	19.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.65	17.91
Fund Investors Inc	15.44	16.78
Gen Capital	26.83	28.85
Gen Investors Tr	4.56	4.97
Incorp Investors Tr	13.79	14.83
Inst Sec; Bank	.92	1.02
Insur	1.19	1.31
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.20	31.20
Maryland Fund	3.80	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	18.38	19.76
Mass Invest 2nd Fund	8.71	9.37
Mutual Invest	9.27	10.14
Nation Wide Voting	1.05	1.19
New England Fund	10.91	11.77
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.34	.39
Putnam Fund	12.59	13.47
Quarterly Income Shrs	6.15	7.05
Railway & Light Sec	6.25	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	96.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.17	3.56
Scudder S & C	78.43	80.01
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.50	1.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.93	14.78
Stand Util Inc	.21	.33
State Street Invest	61.50	64.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	12.89	14.18
World Investment Tr	3.08	3.41
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.54	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.41	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.55	....
Diversified Tr C	3.30	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.47	5.24
Nation Wide Sec	3.36	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	42.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.57	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.52	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.13	...
Repres Tr Shrs	9.10	9.60
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.875	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.11	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.25	1.75
First Boston Corp	15.00	16.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.96	29.48	S-1	23.46	25.70
B-2	21.12	23.14	S-2	11.86	13.07
B-3	13.22	14.55	S-3	8.28	9.18
B-4	6.31	6.97	S-4	3.28	3.70
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.06	15.45	K-2	8.96	9.91

Dow-Jones Averages	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	134.87	29.01	22.20
Net change	—2.42	—.56	—.25
Previous close	132.45	28.45	21.95
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Olds Says Defense Plan May Tax Steel Industry to Limit

CHICAGO (AP)—The demands of the national defense program coupled with normal requirements might tax the steel making capacity of the nation to the limit, Chairman Irving S. Olds of the United States Steel Corporation said.

Mr. Olds spoke at a gathering attended by 11 other directors of the corporation, who are on an inspection tour of the firm's plants in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Birmingham, Ala.

Needs of the defense program, the chairman declared in his prepared speech, refute contentions that the steel industry "is burdened with excessive steel making capacity."

"Where would we be today in our ability to carry forward the national defense program, if the steel industry had adopted the philosophy of these critics and had scrapped as 'excess' those parts of its steel making and finishing facilities which were idle in the depression years, or as recently as 1936 or 1938?" he asked rhetorically.

"Before the present emergency is over, it is conceivable that the steel making capacity of the country may be pushed to the very limit to take care of the total demand, unless priorities of some kind are established giving preference to certain lines of activity."

Douglas Plans Huge U. S. Military Plane Production Program

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—By authorization of the War Department, Douglas Aircraft Company is launching a program for construction of more military planes than all the first-line fighting ships now in use by the U. S. Army, President Donald Douglas said.

The recent signing of a $20,000,-000 contract for Douglas army cargo and troop transports, he said, represents only the first part of the largest military aircraft order ever placed with one company in America.

Mr. Douglas asserted the new assignments are expected to increase the company's "backlog" of orders to about $400,000,000.

The present backlog is approximately $170,000,000.

Because of official secrecy, Mr. Douglas could not disclose the number of planes involved in the program or their model designations.

The Army now has 1,700 to 1,800 first-line fighting ships.

At least 15,000 additional employees are to be given jobs by the time the big Douglas program is under full sway. This will give Douglas an army of 33,000 men and women working on national defense and an annual pay roll of $55,000,000, or more than $1,-000,000 a week in Santa Monica, El Segundo and Long Beach, exclusive of additional thousands employed by sub-contractors and suppliers working on Douglas business in other parts of the country.

Bank and Insrance Stocks

Bank Stocks

Div.	Bid	Asked
BkofAm NTS (SF) (2.40)	36½	38½
Bank of Man (.80a)	14½	16
Bank of NY (14)	309	317
Bankers Tr (2)	49¼	51¼
Bklyn Tr (4)	71¼	76¼
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	91½	94½
Chase Nat (1.40)	29¾	31¾
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	42¾	44¾
Commercial (8)	163	169
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13	14½
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	49½	50½
Empire Tr (3)	39½	42½
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41⅜	43⅜
First Natl (100)	1725	1765
Guaranty Tr (12)	271	276
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manuf'ct'rs Tr (2)	33½	35½
Manuf'rs Tr pf (2)	52½	54½
Natl City (1)	24¼	25¾
N Y Trust (5)	101	104
Public (1½)	28¾	30¼
Title G&T	2⅝	3⅜
Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	120	124
Aetna Inc (1.60a)	49	51
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28½	30
Am Equit (1)	17¼	18¾
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	12¾	14¼
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	44½	46½
Aem Reserve (1e)	16	17½
Am Surety (2½)	48	50
Automobile (1a)	36¼	38¼
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boson (16a)	595	615
Carolina (1.30)	28¼	29¾
City of N Y (1.20)	20½	22
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	25¾	27¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	34½	36½
Fid & Dep (4a)	118	123
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	27¾	29¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38½	40¾
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	43½
Globe & Rep (½)	9	10
Globe & Rut	9½	12½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25	26½
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	84	87
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	30	32
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knick'bk'er (½)	8¼	9¼
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2¼
Maryland Cas	1½	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	60¼	62¾
Natl Fire (2)	56	58
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amst Cas (.80)	16¼	17¾
N. H'pshire (1.60a)	44¼	46¼
N Y Fire (.80)	15	16½
Nor East Ins	4	5
Nor River (1)	23	24½
Phoenix (2a)	81	85
Prov Wash (1a)	34	36
Rep Ins Tex 1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	23¾	25¼
Rh Isl Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	222	232
Springfield (4½a)	114	117
Sun Life (15)	240	290
Travelers (16)	412	422
U S Fid & G (1)	19	20½
U S Fire (2)	45¾	47¾
Westchester 1.20a)	31	33¼

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Hudson Sales Set Record

DETROIT—Retail sales of new Hudson cars in the United States for the first half of September hit an 11-year high for that period. George H. Pratt, General Sales Manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, announced today. Mr. Pratt reported total sales of 3,521 cars for the two weeks ended Sept. 14, with domestic deliveries showing a gain of 77 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Home Building Boosts Mutual Savings Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The increase in home building activity is reflected favorably in mutual savings banks mortgage loans, according to a survey just completed by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

"The figures indicate that mutual institutions are providing a considerable part of the capital for current mortgage financing," said Bernard F. Hogan, Chairman of the association's Committee on Mortgages and President of the Greater New York Savings Bank, Brooklyn. "The impulse toward home ownership never was stronger and the outlook for active mortgage financing by mutual savings banks in the coming six months therefore is distinctly encouraging."

In 1939 mutual savings banks made new mortgage loans in the amount of $308,986,342, compared with $141,541,917 the year before. Savings bank types of loans in 1939 totaled $162,009,726. Loans made by the same banks, but insured under the Federal Housing Administration plan, were $54,-339,460. Purchase money mortgages made in connection with the sale of owned real estate came to $92,637,156.

In the first six months of 1940 mutual savings banks of the country invested $165,766,681 in mortgages at a rate substantially in excess of activity during 1939, and about 2½ times the rate of activity in 1938. A breakdown of figures for the first half of the current year showed new straight mortgage loans in the amount of $92,851,799; new FHA loans in the amount of $26,233,487, and purchase money mortgages totaling $36,681,395.

It is impressive that despite economic conditions mortgage borrowers have shown a disposition to live up to their contracts and reduce their indebtedness to mutual savings banks. During 1939 a total of $182,011,691 was paid off on such mortgages, and for the first six months of 1940 payments were made in the amount of $101,-096,564.

Last July 1 reporting mutual savings banks had regular mortgage loans outstanding of $4,472,-560,642, and FHA mortgages of $109,043,282, a total investment of $4,581,543,924.

No estimate was obtained as to the amount available for mortgage investment but conservatively it may be said that mutual savings banks are in position to invest at least $500,000,000 in mortgage loans. They now hold the largest investment made by any banking group in this field.

Dutch Hurt When U. S. Firms Cancel Arms Contracts

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 (AP)—In a cabled dispatch from Manila, Paul Patterson, publisher of the Baltimore Sun papers, reported tonight Dutch East Indies residents were "bitterly disappointed by the action of American firms a few days ago, canceling contracts for munitions urgently needed" for the Indies defense.

Mr. Patterson arrived at Manila today with a party of Americans who flew to the South Pacific on Pan American Airways' final inspection trip over its New Zealand route.

He asserted the disappointment of the Dutch "is accompanied by bewilderment in view of the stand taken by the United States in notes sent to Japan by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, expressing the interest of the United States in the maintenance of the status quo in the East Indies and in Indo-China."

"The situation in the Netherlands Indies is one of serious tension," Mr. Patterson said, in view of current relations with Japan. "Java . . . is diligently pushing the construction of airraid shelters, trenches, and obstacles at airports to prevent the surprise landing of invading planes. In Borneo, the preparations are even more elaborate. . . ."

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Dec.	77⅞	79¾	77⅞	79⅝	77¾
May	78⅛	80⅛	78⅛	80	78
July	76¾	78½	76¾	78½	....
Corn					
Dec.	56⅜	58	56⅜	58	56¼
May	57½	58⅞	57½	58⅞	57¼
July	58⅜	59¼	58⅜	59¼	....
Oats					
Dec.	30¼	31	30¼	30⅞	30⅛
May	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	30⅝
Rye					
Dec.	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	43¾
May	47⅛	48	47⅛	48	46⅞
July	48	48¼	47⅞	48¼	....

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	...	...	...	4.80	4.80
Oct.	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.90	5.05
Dec.	5.02	5.10	5.02	5.10	5.15
Jan.	5.12	5.22	5.12	5.22	6.12
March	6.15	6.17	6.15	6.17	6.32
May	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.40	...

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	.74	.74½	.74	.74½	.73¼
Dec.	.75	.75⅜	.75	.75⅜	.74¼
May	..	....	....	.78⅛	.77¼

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Copper steady: electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 11.50; export, fas NY, 9.90. Tin steady: spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 49.90-95; East St. Louis 4.70-75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.85. Pig iron, No. 2 fob eastern Pa., 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Albama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 18.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 15.00 bid. Quicksilver 173.00-175.00. Platinum 38.00. Chinese walframite, 22.50-24.00. Domestic Scheelite 23.00.

New York Curb

Quotations to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Acme Wire (.85e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200 Aero Sup B (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100 Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
150 Allied Prod (1)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
400 Alum Co Am (3e)	163	162	163
50 Alum Co Am pf (6)	116	116	116
100 Alum Ltd (4½e)	84½	84½	84½
110 Am Book (4)	41¼	40	41¼
300 Am Centrifugal	¾	¾	¾
300 Am Cit P&L B	½	½	½
1800 Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅞	37	37⅞
300 Am Exp Lines (¾e)	12¾	12¼	12¾
900 Am Gas & El (1.60)	32¾	32½	32½
200 Am Hard Rub	16½	16	16½
200 Am Light&T (1.20)	15	15	15
200 Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
400 Am Superpow	⅛	⅜	⅜
200 Am Superpow 1pf	73	72¾	72¾
300 Am Superpow pf	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
100 Apex Elec Mfg (¾e)	11	11	11
500 Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
400 Ark N Gas pf (.90k)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Atl Cst Line Co (1g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200 Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
300 Automat Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Avery & Sons	5	5	5
500 Aviation & Tran	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
800 Bacock & Wil (.60e)	29½	28⅝	29½
650 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	27⅜	26¼	27⅜
2300 Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
100 Baldwin Rub (½a)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
600 Bath Iron Wks (¼e)	15½	15¼	15½
600 Beech Airc	5¾	5⅜	5¾
800 Bell Airc	19¼	18¼	19
20 Bell Tel Can (8)	108	107½	108
1400 Bliss (E W)	15⅜	15	15⅜
400 Blue Ridge	¾	¾	¾
200 Blumenthal (S)	8	8	8
200 Braz Tr L & P	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Breeze Corp (½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100 Brewst Aero	10⅝	10½	10½
200 Bridgpt Mach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Brill A	3½	3¼	3¼
500 Brill B	1	1	1
500 Brill pf	37	30¼	37
450 Brown Co pf	20½	19¼	20¼
100 Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Buckeye P L (3e)	38	38	38
300 Bunk Hill & S2(¾e)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
300 Burry Biscuit	½	½	½
200 Callite Tung (.20)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400 Can Col Airw	6	6	6
75 Cap City Prod (.60e)	9	9	9
5 Carib Syn	¾	¾	¾
30 Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
300 Carrier Corp	9	9	9
1000 Catalin Am (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
20 Cen M Pow 7 pf	110¾	110¾	110¾
100 Cen Ohio Stl (.80e)	8	8	8
50 Cen St E cv pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	71¾	71¾	71¾
75 Childs pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
500 Cities Service	6	6	6
900 Cit Svc pf	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜
100 Cit Svc pf B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30 Cit SvcP&L 7 pf	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	105	104	105
100 Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Cleve Tract	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2100 Colo Fuel&I war	5¼	4⅞	5¼
600 Colum O&G	1½	1½	1½
700 Conn Tel&El	1	¾	1
10 CnG&EBalpf(4½)	116¾	116¾	116¾
10 Cont G&E pr pf(7)	92¾	92¾	92¾
500 Cont Roll&Stl	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
100 Cook Pt&V (.60)	10½	10½	10½
100 Cooper-Bess	8½	8½	8½
700 Copper Range	4½	4¼	4½
100 Crocker-Wh El M	4	4	4
100 Cuban Atl Sug	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200 Darby Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
150 Dayton Rub (¾e)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
500 Decca Recordss (.60)	5	4⅞	5
100 Det G&M pf (1.20)	17½	17½	17½
100 Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Det Mich Stove	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Det Stl Prod (½e)	20½	20½	20½
100 Diamond S new (.30c	15¼	15¼	15¼
200 Dubilier Cond (.18e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25 Duke Power (2¼e)	72	72	72
100 Duro-Test	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Duval Tex Sul (½e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400 Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	9	8⅞	9
1200 East Gas & F	4	3½	4
1450 East G&F 6pf	35½	31	35
400 East G&F prpf (2¼e)	56⅛	54½	56⅛
200 EasyWashMB (½e)	½	½	½
2000 El Bond & Sh	5⅜	5⅜	5½
700 El Bond&Sh pf (6)	73¾	73	73¾
50 Emp G&F 8% pf	77½	77½	77½
10 Emp G&F 6½% pf	75	75	75
20 Emp G&F 6% pf	76½	75½	75½
100 Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Esquire Inc (.60)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Fairchild Av (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1700 Fairchild En & Air	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
100 Fanny Farm (1½)	23½	23⅜	23½
500 Fansteel Met	9	9	9
200 Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Fla P&L $7 pf (8.31)	109	108⅜	108⅜
100 Ford Mot Ltd (.164e	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Froedt G & M (.80a)	10	10	10
100 Froedt G pf (1.20)	19	19	19
50 Fuller (G A)	19	18⅞	18⅞
20 Gen Pub S pf	31	31	31
100 Gen Share	⅝	⅝	⅝
150 Gen Share pf (6h)	63	61¼	63
25 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	96	96	96
50 Gilbert pf (3½)	42	41⅞	42
2000 Gln Ald Coal (¾e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100 Gorh Inc pf	15½	15½	15½
25 Gt Atl & P nv (6½e)	99¾	99¾	99¾
200 Gt Nor Pap (2)	41	41	41
400 Greenf T & D	9⅞	10	10
200 Groc Str Prod	1½	1½	1½
800 Gulf Oil (1)	32¼	31	32¼
100 Hecla Min (.35e)	5	5	5
25 Horn & Hard (2)	30	30	30
400 Humble Oil (1⅜e)	55¼	54¾	55¼
100 Hussmann-Lig (.80e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 Hygrade Fd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
600 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
100 Ill Iowa Pow pf	14½	14½	14½
100 Ill Zinc	5¼	5¼	5¼
60 Ind Svc 6% pf	16¾	16¼	16¾
50 Ind Svc 7% pf	18	17	18
10 Indpls P&L pf(6½)	110¾	110⅜	110⅜
200 Ins Co N Am (2a)	61¾	63	63
200 Int Indust	1⅜	1¼	1¼
700 Int Pap&Pow war	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300 Int Petrol (1½)	11¾	11⅜	11½
1200 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17	16½	17
100 Irving Air Ch (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
500 Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Jeannette Gla	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Jer CP&L 7pf(7)	107¼	107¼	107⅛
2700 Jones Lau Stl	28¾	27½	28
100 Kennedy's (.85e)	6	6	6
100 Kirby Pet	2	2	2
140 Koppers Co pf (6)	85	85	85
200 Krueger Brew (½)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100 Lake Shore M(1½e)	15	15	15
100 Lane-Wells (1a)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200 Le Tourneau (1)	30	29¼	30
400 Lehigh C&N	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Line Material (.30e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50 Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	13½	13½	13½
100 Long Is Ltg	⅛	⅛	⅛
700 Louis L & E (.20e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50 Lynch Corp (2)	24	24	24
500 Marion St Shov	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Merritt-C & S	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
900 Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
150 Mich Stl Tube (.55e)	6	6	6
100 Micromat Home (.15e)	4	4	4
1100 Mid West Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 MdlStlnon-cum(1½e)	16½	16½	16½
100 Midvale (4e)	115	112¼	115
100 Midwest Oil (.90)	7	7	7
225 Min Min & M (1.80e)	57¾	57	57
1000 Molybdenum (.3e)	7¾	7½	7¾
100 Monarch M T (2½a)	47¾	47¾	47¾
50 Montg Ward A (7)	165	165	165
1300 Mt City Con	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Mount St Pow (1e)	17½	17½	17½
100 Nat City Lines (¾e)	15¼	15¼	15¼
400 Nat Cont (.70e)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
400 Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11⅜	11½
175 Nat P&L pf (6)	94¼	93½	94¼
50 Nat Stl Car (2)	32	32	32
800 Nat Turn & Mines	1½	1½	1½
25 N E P A 6% pf (6k)	64	64	64
300 N J Zinc (2e)	61½	60¼	61½
100 N Mex & Ariz Ld	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 NY&Hons Ros (2¼e)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200 NY P&L 7Z pf(7)	18	18	18
100 Niag Hud Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
25 Niag Hud Pow 1 pf (5)	84	84	84
100 Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
200 Niag Sh Md B (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14100 Nor Am L&P	½	½	½
50 Nor Am L&P pf	83	83	83
100 Nor Pipe L (.40e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1000 Nor Sta Pow A	10	9½	10
200 Ogden Corn	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
150 Ohio Brass B (1½e)	21¼	20	21¼
100 Ohio Ed pf (6)	107¼	107¼	107¼
400 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33½	33½	33½
30 Pat Plym Mills	30	30	30
70 Pender Gr A (3½)	50¾	50¾	50¾
50 Penin Tel (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
1400 Pennroad	2¼	2¼	2¼
200 Pe-Cent Airl	15½	15¼	15½
25 Pa Salt (7e)	181	181	181
50 PaWat & Pow (4)	56½	56½	56½
800 Phoenix Sec	8⅝	8½	8½
180 Pitts & Lake E (2e)	62	62	62
200 Pitts Forg (¾e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200 Pitts Pl Gl (3e)	92½	92¼	92½
200 Pressed Met (¾e)	8	7⅞	8
1000 Prud Inves	6½	6½	6½
75 P S Ind $6 pf	50½	50	50½
20 P S Okla 6 pl pf (6)	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞
50 Pug SP&L$5pf (3¾k)	24⅜	24	24
100 Pyrene (.40e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50 Raym Conc	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
600 Republic Avia	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300 Rio Grande Val C vtc	¼	¼	¼
27 St Regis Pap	2⅞	2¾	2¾
400 Salt Dome Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Schiff Co (1)	12	11½	12
400 Scovill Mfg (¾e)	28⅝	28½	28⅝
500 Scullin Stl war	½	½	½
200 Segal Lock & H	½	½	½
50 Sel Ind pr (5½)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100 Seton Leather (½e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500 Shat-Denn (.10e)	4½	4⅜	4½
100 Sherwin-Wms (2¼e)	82½	82¼	82¼
100 Simmons Har&Pt	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
80 Singer Mfg (6)	102	100¾	100¾
100 Sonotone (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Soss Mfg (½e)	4	4	4
100 So Col Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Sou Pipe L (½e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100 StandCap&S (.10e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50 Stand C&S pf (1.60)	13¼	13¼	13¼
600 St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18⅜	18½
200 St Oil Ohio (1)	32	32	32
100 Stand Prod (¾e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300 Starrett Corp vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Ster Br Strs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Sterling Inc (.20)	2	2	2
100 Sunray Oil (.05e)	1½	1½	1½
100 Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
400 Technicolor (½e)	9⅞	9½	9⅞
50 Thew Shovel (½e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
80 Todd Shpyds (3½e)	75	74½	75
2600 Transwest Oil	2	2	2
200 Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500 Udylite Corp (.30e)	4⅞	4½	4⅞
100 Unexcelled Mfg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300 Unit Chem	11	11	11
400 Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300 Unit Gas pf (6¾k)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1400 Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
1200 Unit Lt & Pow pf	28½	27⅜	28½
525 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	61	59½	60½
100 Unit Specialts (½e)	6½	6½	6½
300 U S Foil B	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100 U S Plywood (.90e)	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
900 U S Radiator	2	1⅞	1⅞
200 Univ Corp vtc	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
300 Utah-Idaho Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
125 Utah P & L pf	76½	76	76½
100 Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 VanNorm MT	27¾	27½	27¾
200 Vultee Airc	9½	9½	9½
100 Wellington Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 West Va C&C	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100 West Air Exp	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30 West Grocer	4	4	4
10 West Md 1 pf	56	56	56
400 Wichita R Oil	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
100 Wolverine Port Cem	5	5	5
400 Wolverine T	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:55
4 Ala Pow 5s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ala Pow 4½s 67	103½	103½	103½
5 Ala Pow 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
1 Am G&E 2¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
39 Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
2 Ark P&L 6s 2024a	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 As Elec 4½s'53	51	50¾	51
2 As G&E 5s '50	15½	15⅛	15½
17 As G&E 5s '68	15½	15⅛	15½
11 As G&E 4½s 49	15½	15⅛	15½
12 As T&T 5½s'55a	68¾	67⅞	68¾
1 Atlan Gas Lt4½s'55	106	106	106
16 Baldw L 6s '50	118	117½	118
5 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	106	106	106
8 Birm El 4½s '68	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
6 Birming Gas 5s '59	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Can Pac 6s '42	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	101½	101½	101½
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	33¼	33¼	33¼
12 Cen St El 5s '48	34	32⅞	34
10 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	44¼	43½	44¼
12 Cities Ser 5s '69	81½	81	81½
4 Cities Ser 5s '66	84	83¾	84
13 Cities Ser 5s '58	81½	80¾	81¼
18 Cities Ser 5s '50	82	81½	82
18 Cit S P&L 5½s '49	91½	90	91½
74 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	90½	89	90½
7 Commun P&L 5s '57	97⅞	97½	97½
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	96	96	96
13 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	93¼	92¾	93¼
172 East G & F 4s '56 A	86	84⅝	85½
5 El Paso El 5s '50 A	103	103	103
79 Elec P&L 5s 2030	87	86	87
10 Empire Dis E 5s '52	104	104	104
3 Fed Water 5½s '54	102	102	102
5 Fla P&L 5s '54	104¼	103⅞	104¼
1 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	77½	77½	77½
2 Geo Pow 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	75¾	75	75⅛
6 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Ill Pow & L 6s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Ind Svc 5s '50	74	73½	74
15 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	73	72½	72½
11 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	96½	96	96½
1 IntersPow 6s '52	38½	38½	38½
8 IntersPow 5s '57	63¼	62½	62½
5 JacksonGas5s '42 st	46½	46½	46½
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Midland Val 5s '43	62	61	62
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	103½	103½	103½
1 Minn P&L 4½s '78	103	103	103
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	93	93	93
10 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	75⅜	74⅜	75⅜
5 New Amst Gas 5s '48	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	67	67	67
6 New Eng G&E 5s '47	66⅜	66½	66½
3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 N Eng Pow 5s '48	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
5 NY St E&G 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	102½	102½	102½
2 Ogden Gas 5s '45	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	109¼	108¾	108¾
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	97	96½	96½
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	104	104	104
1 Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	107	107	107
10 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Peo Gas L&C 4s 61 D	100	99½	100
2 Pow CorCan4½s59B	77	77	77
9 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
5 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	152½	152	152½
16 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	100¼	99⅞	100¼
5 Pub P&L 5s 50C	98	97¾	98
4 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	96	95⅞	95⅞
1 Schulte RE 6s 51	28	28	28
2 South Car Pow 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	106	105⅞	106
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Stand G & E 6s '48 st	71½	71	71½
9 Stand G&E 6s '51	71½	71	71½
15 Stand G&E 6s '57	71⅝	71	71⅝
11 Stand P&L 6s '57	71	70¾	70¾
1 Starrett Corp 5s '50	23	23	23
2 Tex P&L 5s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	96½	96½	96½
6 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Ulen&Co6s'50 4th st	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Unit L&P 6s '75	87	87	87
8 Unit2Lt&Ry 5½s '52	94⅞	94½	94½
6 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	99½	99¼	99½
1 Virg Pub S 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	56½	56¼	56¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:55
25 Pied Hy-El 6½s '60 A	29	29	29
17 Terni Elec 6½s '53	30⅛	30	30
3 Unit El Svc 7s '56	28½	28½	28½

*Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 23

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2282	.2281	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finmk	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0402x	.0402x	.0742
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2340	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2294	.2275	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8387	.8387	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 20 compared with Sept. 20, 1939 (shown in parentheses): receipts $38,474,299.43 ($31,888,186.26); expenditures $28,627,844.82 ($32,875,878.67); net balance $2,527,618,817.86 ($2,249,994,-594.77); working balance included $1,803,-269,476.86 ($1,555,140,286.16); customs receipts for month $15,432,840.10 ($24,668,-740.13); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,383,143,042.48 ($1,341,470,817.69); expenditures $2,099,516,959.67 ($2,209,879,-728.23); excess of expenditures $716,373,-917.19 ($868,408,910.54); gross debt $44,060,-845,633.89 ($40,868,322,273.14); decrease under previous day $297,009.11; gold assets $21,125,658,337.41 ($16,901,770,535.05).

Buys 500 Coal Cars

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Purchase of 500 fifty-ton all-steel hopper bottom coal cars at an approximate cost of $1,200,000 was announced by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The cars were bought from the Pullman Standard Car Company and L. & N. officials said they hoped to have all of them in service by November.

Illinois Central Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $11,016,000 3 per cent equipment trust certificates to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Arms Firm Raises Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. announced an interim dividend of $1 a common share, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Sept. 21. The last previous dividend was a 50-cent quarterly, voted in July.

FTC Complaint Issued Against Salt Producers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued a complaint against the Salt Producers Association, Detroit, 20 salt companies and a New York business management firm charging "combinations and conspiracies for prevention of price competition."

The commission charged that beginning about October, 1935, the salt companies "fixed and maintained" uniform prices and the association collected and distributed information used in carrying out the agreements. The business management firm, the commission said, supervised the companies' activities "in furtherance of the alleged combinations and conspiracies."

The commission identified the salt companies as follows:

Avery Salt Company (a subsidiary of International Salt Company), and Myles Salt Company, Ltd., both of New Orleans; Barton Salt Company and Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; Cayuga Rock Salt Company, Myers, N. Y.; Colonial Salt Company, Akron, Ohio; Detroit Rock Salt Company and Mulkey Salt Company, Detroit; Diamond Crystal Salt Company, Inc., and Worcester Salt Company, New York; International Salt Company, Scranton, Pa.; Jefferson Island Salt Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Hardy Salt Company, St. Louis; Morton Salt Company and its subsidiary Ruggles & Rademaker Salt Company, Chicago; Ohio Salt Company, Wadsworth, Ohio; Saginaw Salt Products Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Union Salt Company, Cleveland; Watkins Salt Company, Watkins Glen, N. Y., all of which are members of the respondent salt producers association, and American Salt Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.

The business management organization, the commission said, consists of the Stevenson Corporation, Charles R. Stevenson, T. M. Harrison, C. H. Ferris, N. M. Perris, E. G. Ackerman, A. H. Dyer, R. E. Case, F. L. Sweetser, W. R. Guthrie, A. P. Nonweiler, S. M. Hudson, R. R. Bliss, L. B. Platt, Howard Marvin and D. M. Metzger, partners in business under the firm name of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison (19 West 44th St.), New York.

Engineering Awards Total Almost Twice Like Week Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Passage of the conscription bill was reflected this week in the awarding of $45,000,-000 in contracts for temporary military housing, Engineering News-Record reported.

Total engineering construction awards for the week were $120,-809,000, the third largest volume for the year. The total was 76 per cent greater than the previous week and almost double the corresponding week last year.

Public construction topped the previous week by 162 per cent and the same week last year by 122 per cent. Private awards were 19 per cent smaller than the previous week but 28 per cent larger than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$26,686,000	$32,769,000	$20,917,000
State & municipal	41,848,000	28,102,000	31,533,000
Federal	52,275,000	7,834,000	10,898,000
Total	$120,809,000	$68,705,000	$63,348,000

Wheat Prices Rise Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—A sharp advance of two cents in wheat prices today carried values to their best level since last July 8.

With this upturn, wheat has risen about 11 cents from the season's low established in mid-August and the market price here now is virtually on a par with government loan rates.

The price rise was attributed to buying stimulated by strength in securities and by the diminishing supply of grain in commercial channels not under government loans. Corn advanced more than a cent with wheat and other grains also were higher.

Corporate Earnings Continue to Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
3 Months ended Aug. 31		
Westinghouse Electric	$1.80	$1.20
8 Months Ended Aug. 31		
Caterpillar Tractor	2.54	1.54
7 Months ended July 31		
Loft	1.07	....
6 Months Ended June 30		
Certain-teed Products	2.31(p)	.03(p)
Lehn & Fink	.76	.77
United Dyewood	3.04(p)	2.63(p)
Year Ended June 30		
American Shipbuilding	1.76	
Timken Detroit Axle	3.69	1.50

(p) On preferred stock

Steel Rate Down Slightly This Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The nation's steel mills will operate at 92.5 per cent of capacity this week against 92.9 per cent, highest for the year, in the preceding week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago output was at 91.3 per cent of capacity and a year ago 83.8 per cent.

Steel circles said the decline was due in part to repair and expansion work on some furnaces.

British Bonds, Gold Stocks Show Gains

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—British Government bonds and gold stocks provided leadership for an advancing securities market today.

Increased demand from both public and professional sources forced mark-ups of as much as ¼ point for the government issues. Total turnover, however, still remained severely curtailed.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 216 in the week ended September 19 from 249 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago there were 239 failures.

Commerce and Finance

Increased Demand Keeps Steel Activity at Year's High Point

Business and Industry

SEC Reports Stock Shifts During July

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Securities Commission reported today that Hughes Tool Company, Houston, Texas, increased its holdings of Transcontinental & Western Air common stock by 6,700 shares during July, bringing the total held to 359,350 shares.

The Hughes purchases were disclosed in a supplementary report of transactions during July by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations.

The Hughes Company has been a consistent purchaser of TWA common over a long period. It has more than tripled its holdings since May, 1939, when they stood at 113,093 shares.

Other purchases reported included:

Dale R. Snow of Tulsa, Okla., 500 shares of Barnsdall Oil Company common; Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y.; 520 shares of Gannett Company, Inc., $6 cumulative convertible preferred; Charles Francis Adams of Boston, 500 shares of General Electric Company common; Nettie B. Taylor of Los Angeles, 800 shares of Taylor Milling Corporation common; Preston Upham of Cambridge, Mass., 600 shares of United Carr Fastener common.

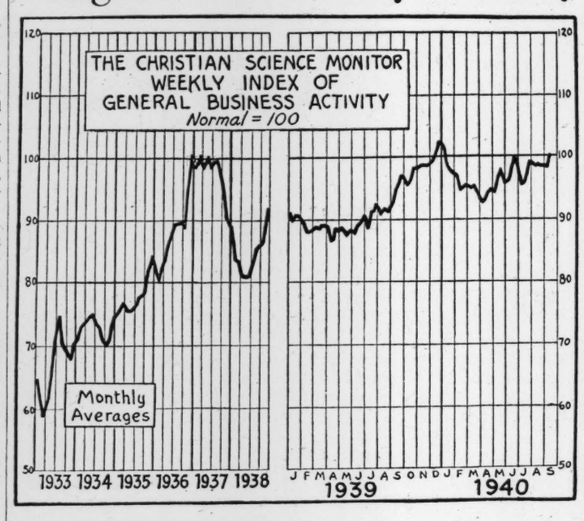
William L. Stewart, Jr., of Los Angeles bought 2,000 shares of Union Oil Company of California capital stock and reported that Trust A had distributed its 10,000 shares of the same issue.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of The Autocar Company has been declared, payable October 1, 1940, to stockholders of record on September 19, 1940. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

Monitor Weekly Business Index Highest Since Early January


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

Rebounding sharply from the Labor Day holiday week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity crossed the 100-mark for the first time since the first week in January, at 100.1 (prel.) on Sept. 14. The index compares with 98.3 on Sept. 7 and 101.0 on Jan. 6. A year ago on Sept. 16, the index registered 96.4.

All three components of the index surpassed expectations for a seasonal recovery, in each case regaining levels above those prior to the holiday.

Electric power production reached a point only slightly below the all-time peak of last December. Seasonally, the increase for the week was greater than looked for and the adjusted index recovered to the level of a month ago.

Reflecting in large part the effects of the defense program, miscellaneous freight carloadings continued the advance which has been steadily in progress, with the exception of the holiday week, since the end of July. On an adjusted basis the index was higher than for any week since June. Bank debits for cities other than financial centers also spurted forward greater - than - seasonally to the best levels since mid-July.

Steel activity last week held at the year's peak reached the previous week. With operations close to capacity and orders continuing to mount, general consumers were reported entering their orders for requirements months ahead.

The upturn in automobile production has been a favorable factor in the business recovery and output of the new models is now around the levels of last June.

Retail trade, responding to cooler weather and increased activity in industrial centers, recorded substantial gains over a year ago and in some centers reached the highest levels of the year.

Commodity prices held relatively steady with gains appearing in building materials and certain metals.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 14,* 1940	Sept. 7, 1940	Sept. 16, 1939
Combined index	100.1	98.3	96.4
Bk debits outside NYC	94.6	92.6	90.3
Elec power produc	105.8	103.7	101.2
Misc carloadings	94.2	93.2	92.8

*Preliminary.

U. S. Orders Food Relief Distribution Doubled in 90 Days

WASHINGTON (AP)—With the bulk of the $800,000,000 annual farm products export market closed by war, the Agriculture Department has issued instructions that its programs for distribution of unmarketable surpluses among the nation's needy be doubled within the next 90 days.

Farm officials hope that the loss of foreign sales, with the possible exceptions of cotton and wheat, may be largely offset by such programs and a predicted increase in the domestic demand for food as a result of governmental spending under defense activities.

The Department will concentrate on two food relief distribution programs—the so-called "stamp" plan and the school lunch program. Officials said about $200,000,000 was available for such programs during the current fiscal year.

The stamp plan—under which the Department gives buying power to needy persons for purchase of designated surplus products at regular grocery stores—has been extended to 135 cities and rural areas. Approximately 2,500,000 persons in these areas are participating.

Milo Perkins, the Department's director of marketing, said arrangements were being made to extend the program to 5,000,000 persons by Christmas.

The school lunch program—under which the Department makes surplus products available for free lunches in schools of low-income districts—served 3,000,000 youngsters last year. Mr. Perkins said plans now being made would extend the program to 6,000,000 this year.

Investment Bankers Group Establishes N. Y. Office

CHICAGO — The Investment Bankers Association of America has established a New York office for the use of the committee that is supervising its recently inaugurated public information program, it was announced through the national headquarters of the association in Chicago.

Emmett F. Connely, president of the association, and also chairman of the public information committee, will direct its operations from the New York office, which is located at 400 Madison Avenue. The Public Information Committee has retained the public relations firm of James P. Selvage and Fred Smith of New York as counsel, it was also announced.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 206

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, September 23, 1940

Chain Stores' Sales Gain Is Best for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The best monthly sales increase so far this year was recorded by the big chain store systems in August, according to the compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. An aggregate volume of $276,610,600 was shown by the first 25 chains to report, which was an increase of $30,810,608 or 12.5 per cent over August, 1939.

For the eight months ending August 31st, sales of these same chains totaled $2,059,331,764, which compared with sales of $1,896,744,416, showing an increase of $162,587,384 or 8.6 per cent. Their advance in volume is definitely shown when compared with the first eight months of 1938, which was $1,724,380,335, and with the 1937 volume of $1,837,599.945.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the twenty-five chains for August and for the eight months arranged in groups:

	August 1940	August 1939	P. C. Chg.
Mail Order	110,461,357	95,135,170	16.1
Variety	95,746,731	83,890,439	14.1
Grocery	53,778,913	51,680,014	4.1
Drug	8,955,011	8,140,231	10.0
Shoe	3,141,497	2,891,581	8.6
Apparel	4,527,091	4,062,557	11.4
	276,610,600	245,799,992	12.5
	8 Mos. 1940	8 Mos. 1939	P. C. Chg.
Mail Order	802,768,635	715,552,621	12.2
Variety	689,015,780	646,972,780	6.5
Grocery	436,120,482	409,481,359	6.5
Drug	69,058,623	65,248,916	5.8
Shoe	25,393,675	24,187,301	5.0
Apparel	36,974,559	35,301,439	4.7
	2,059,331,764	1,896,744,416	8.6

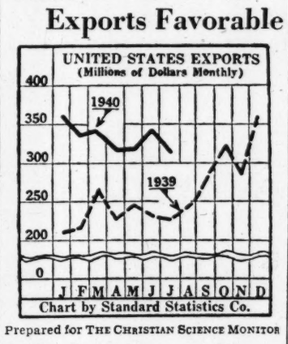
The percentage rise in sales volume for the chains as a whole last month was their best since September of last year. The five Saturdays in the past month, as against four the same month a year ago, helped the increase in sales volume.

The mail order division, which again led all the other chains, had a rise of 16.1 per cent in August over the like month a year ago, this being their best showing percentagewise since last January.

With the exception of the Easter months in 1940 and 1937, the variety group had their best month percentagewise in August since October, 1936.

The apparel division increase was the best showing since last September. The rapid approach of cooler weather last month accounted in a marked degree for the increase in this particular field.

Outlook for U. S. Exports Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

While exports turned down slightly in July because of the cessation of shipments to France, the higher rate of shipments to Britain probably reversed the trend in August and the totals over the rest of the years may be expected to compare favorably with a year before.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market moved feebly upward last week on small volume, though the volume on the upside seems to run a shade better than on the downside. As might be expected from the modern trend in corporate taxation, medium grade bonds and preferred stock are turning in a considerably better performance than common stocks. The Dow-Jones' 40-bond average, which is, roughly speaking, a body of medium grade issues, has nearly recovered its May losses, though common stocks have not yet made up half.

Last week about the only new highs for the year in the stock market were in the list of preferred stocks, and there was quite a little flurry among the steel preferred issues, led by Republic. Rails were dull, despite the excellent net operating income reports now coming out; about the only active rails were Great Northern preferred, up on the heavy ore movement in Minnesota, and New York Central on the rapid pick-up in manufacturing activity in northern New York State.

Steel Output High

The market, in short, continues to ignore ever better business news. For instance steel operations went to the highest level since last November. The NDAC has already sponsored a survey of steel-making facilities to find out whether it may be necessary either to impose priorities in the delivery of steel or to finance additional steel-making facilities, and discussions by Messrs. Olds and Fairless of the U. S. Steel Corporation went at length into the matter of priorities. Apparently the upsurge in orders so far is only fractionally for defense purposes, so that when the defense program gets into full swing—and it is now going ahead rapidly—the combined military and civilian demand for steel will very probably be well ahead of capacity. The corporation, incidentally, is already operating at 96 per cent. It looks pretty much as though come winter time the industry will be operating at something like the 103 per cent of capacity reached for a brief time in 1929.

Scrap steel supplies are getting tight, as indicated by the recent price mark-ups and also by further Administration restrictions on its export, and it is now said that the scrap steel trade, which is doing very nicely on domestic business, has lost its opposition to these export rulings, which, incidentally, can be a severe blow to the Japanese military program.

Many new records are already being made. Scrap steel consumption in August was the highest on record. Sales of copper this month will probably run well over the all-time high of 184,000 tons sold in February, 1939, as munitions demand, particularly for brass products, keeps increasing sharply. As the British keep holding out, and as it becomes more and more obvious that their fight depends heavily on American supplies, the relation between American industry and the war is getting to resemble that of 1915. Big Steel officials, for example, reported that 25 per cent of the corporation's business is now for export—which virtually means for Britain, for British takings have increased this summer sufficiently to offset the loss of Continental business.

Demand for Tools

Machine tool operations are up round 93½ per cent, and that is of a capacity 35 per cent higher than a year ago. The Federal Reserve Board index is rapidly approaching the level of last fall, The Christian Science Monitor index of business activity has already recovered to the level of last December, and the New York Times' index of business activity is back to last autumn's levels. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts further business gains this fall, and the trade journals report a broadening out in consumer demand for semi-durable goods, which had lagged slightly this summer. Gray goods buying is active again, the news continues good for the automobile industry (the show will open October 12), business commercial loans have started to climb as they did last fall but as they failed to do this summer, the defense program is already pushing up engineering construction awards, non-defense residential housing is back at 1929 levels, and defense program emergency housing will soon start with a rush.

Yet all this still leaves the stock market cold. And since the news from Britain is also, presumably, better, the reason for the market's apathy must be in politics, despite the nearness of the excess profits tax bill (now in conference) to final passage, and despite 50-50 chances that Congress will go home in a fortnight or so. The reason apparently lies in the course of the Presidential campaign, with rumors of Mr. Willkie's losses being more or less confirmed by the latest Gallup poll showing over 400 electoral votes at today's mood for Mr. Roosevelt and only 78 for Mr. Willkie.

Commodities continued to keep the noiseless tenor of their ways, with few exceptions such as the perennially lively hide futures market. Cotton, wheat, corn, rubber, tin, and silk are held relatively immune to statistics or economic conditions by government pegging programs, which bid fair to leave some 3,000,000 bales of cotton in CCC loan at the end of the next 12 months and are causing some 3,000,000 bushels of wheat a day of the current crop to go into loan.

Commodity Program

Incidentally the government's procurement program for strategic commodities, which was so bogged down and stalemated a year ago, is going ahead in very commendable fashion. The program now is to bring in some 415,000 tons of rubber and it is already coming in volume. Domestic quicksilver production is rising sharply under the spur of better prices, tin stocks on hand are substantial and increasing rapidly, either in official or private hands, and the government recently made a nice deal bringing in a substantial supply of Chinese wolframite (tungsten ore) and chromite ore.

Passage of the $500,000,000 appropriation for the Export-Import Bank to play around with in South America didn't seem to help South American securities. Argentine bonds slumped as that country suddenly suspended licenses for the purchase of goods in this country, and the South American list has in general failed to reflect the new money coming, even though in some cases the debtor countries have taken steps to pay something on old debts so as to attract some of the new. The trouble is that South America has lost its European markets. We are selling substantially more to them than a year ago, but they aren't selling much more to us. So their supples of dollar exchange are running down. This, of course, is what the new $500,000,000 will directly or indirectly replenish.

The Treasury is still putting off the anticipated $500,000,000 new money offering and the refunding of the December 1½ per cent maturities. There is no hurry; the working balance is around $1,700,000,000, and perhaps the international situation will have slightly cleared, or at least gone into suspense, in a few weeks. Capital flotations were few, but some $130,000,000 are in registration and may appear soon.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 93 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States held at 93 per cent for the second consecutive week, the highest point reached this year, according to the magazine Steel.

"Virtually all products," continues the service, "except tin plate, are feeling the stimulus of increased demand. Delivery dates are being extended. The armament program is acquiring more momentum, and notable is the eagerness of general consumers to cover their requirements months ahead. Some orders now are being entered for delivery next year at prices ruling at time of shipment; particularly steels requiring special heat treating and annealing operations.

More Construction

"Most impressive is the amount of construction work being figured, and the volume of equipment required, linked with preparedness. As an example, the announced $18,000,000 expansion program of the Savage Arms Co., at Utica, N. Y.

"More than a score of cantonments are being figured. In addition to various other types of steel it is estimated these will require over 150,000 kegs of nails.

"Large tonnages of structural shapes and plates are being placed for defense projects. Shape orders in the week included 7,500 tons of Chrysler Corp.'s tank plant at Centerline, Mich.; 13,500 tons, mainly piling, for a navy dry dock at Philadelphia and one at Norfolk, Va.; 5,700 for two ship repair vessels for the navy on the West coast; 4,250 tons of piling for an air base at Quonset Point, R. I., 2,300 tons for quartermasters' storage depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. For a gun assembly plant at Washington 3,500 tons of shapes are pending; and for navy vessels on the West coast 17,600 tons of plates are up for bids.

"The United States war department ordered 18,000 gross lots of spoons, requiring 180 tons of stainless steel, and contracted for 14,500 reels of barbed wire for army posts. The government is reported to have placed 16,000 tons of sheets for additional corn cribs.

"Watervliet arsenal placed 8,300 60 and 80-millimeter mortars with two manufacturers.

"Railroad buying included 1,000 gondolas for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, placed through the New York Central with its subsidiary, Despatch Shops Inc., Rochester. New York Central's rail requirements, on which bids will be opened Sept. 30, total 65,000 tons. Baltimore & Ohio has placed seven diesel-electric passenger engines; and the Boston & Maine, three steam engines. Chesapeake & Ohio has opened bids on 10 steam locomotives and Southern Railways on two diesel-electrics. Amtorg Trading Corp., New York, has revived an inquiry for 10 steam locomotives for shipment to Russia.

Auto Output Prices

"Auto assemblies last week increased 12,205 over the week preceding, to 78,820.

"The entire Great Lakes iron ore fleet, comprising 296 vessels, was in operation Sept. 15, first time since August, 1937. Nonintegrated steel mills have been in the market for pig iron, purchases in the eastern district in the past week including lots ranging up to 10,000 tons. Scrap is active, and prices strong. Contracts negotiated last week for wrecking more New York elevated railways will provide 95,000 tons of scrap. Domestic consumption of iron and scrap steel in August reached a new high 3,968,000 gross tons, and at the current rate over the remainder of the year the total for 1940 will exceed 40,000,000 tons.

"Great Britain is reported negotiating for 150,000 tons of scrap, shipments to begin in November, when the last of present contracts for scrap will be completed."

Pittsburgh district steelworks operations last week were up 1½ points to 88½ per cent; Chicago up 1 to 98.5; eastern Pennsylvania 1.5 to 92; Birmingham 4 to 97; New England 5 to 80. Youngstown was down 3 points to 83 per cent; Wheeling 1 to 97; and Cincinnati 3 to 79; Cleveland 1 to 88, and Detroit 4 to 91. Buffalo was unchanged at 90.5 and St. Louis remained at 80 per cent.

Steel's iron and steel price composite last week advanced 2 cents to $37.96; the composite for finished steel was unchanged at $56.60, and that for steelworks scrap held at $20.13.

Excess Reserves Decline in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks, the Federal Reserve Board said, declined $10,000,000 to $6,530,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 18.

The decrease was caused by increases in Treasury cash, Treasury bank deposits, and a slight boost in money in circulation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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On Newport Board

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Charles Francis Adams (above), Chairman of the Board of the State Street Trust Company, Boston, and H. Donald Campbell (below), President of the Chase National Bank, New York City, elected directors of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Motorcar Factory Sales Up 21 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A gain of 21 per cent in the factory sales of cars and trucks was registered in the first eight months of this year, as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Total sales for the current period were 2,871,608 units, according to estimates of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Factory sales in August totaled 86,000 units, a decrease of 17 per cent from the showing in the corresponding month last year, and 65 per cent under July, 1940.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, October 15, 1940 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the furnishing and placing of about 1800 tons of granite stone riprap and stone chips to protect the bank and the concrete sea wall at Warrens Cove, in the town of Plymouth. Charge for specifications is $2.00 which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works. September 21, 1940.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, offers pleasant rooms, semi-private bath, dinners if desired; convenient downtown location.

Burgess Urges Private Funds For Defense

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 23 (AP)—W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, said today the United States must begin to put its house in order against the time when business expansion from defense spending "may be followed by over-expansion and inflation."

"We surely must get the government budget under better control, and should make a beginning at cutting expenditures outside the defense program," he declared. "With any recovery in business activity that should not be too difficult.

"Likewise this is no time to be launching forth on costly long-term state, county and city undertakings which will place added burdens on the taxpayer and compete with the Federal Government in the markets for labor and supplies."

Discussing the defense program in a speech prepared for delivery before the national bank division of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Burgess said defense plants should be financed as far as possible with private rather than Government funds.

He urged bankers to take a hand in defense financing, saying:

"To the extent we turn the business over to the RFC and other Government agencies, we encourage the Government in taking over the banking business and increase the Government debt and the danger of inflation."

Going further into ways of encouraging private enterprise and avoiding wartime inflation, he said:

"The mechanisms of monetary control greatly distorted by the depression legislation, need overhauling.

"In particular it is unnecessarily dangerous and disturbing to confidence to continue on the statute books power for the President to issue $3,000,000,000 greenbacks solely at his own discretion.

"In similar position are the power and instruction to buy huge additional amounts of silver and the power to devalue the dollar still further.

"The repeal of these powers will concentrate monetary controls more fully in the Federal Reserve System where they belong. The Federal Reserve legislation itself needs review as to the system's real independence of politics and the adequacy of its power of control."

He also suggested close watch on the movement of prices.

"The best way to avoid price inflation is to produce abundantly," he said.

More Steel Shareholders

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. reported its common stockholders on Aug 20 totaled 164,794, an increase of 567 over the May 31 figure. Preferred shareholders increased 220 to 68,627.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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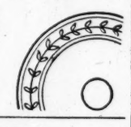

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QUEBEC (Continued)

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued.)

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No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
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169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"Two singles together, please."

Cabbages and Kings

● West African signal drums carry messages 5 to 15 miles, depending on atmospheric conditions. ● Approximately 42,000 Indians in the United States are physically eligible for military service. ● A bird bath should be partly shaded: birds dislike bathing in water too hot from the sun. ● Made on hourglass principle—though it does not look like one—a three-minute timer has been designed to time long-distance telephone calls or the breakfast eggs. ● The ancient and honorable alibi—"gone to town to get a haircut"—won't work any more on Iowa farms, according to the Wall Street Journal. Two enterprising lady barbers with a trailer are rapidly putting an end to that nonsense. The trailer, newly licensed as a barber shop-beauty parlor, rolls up to barn doors. Before farmers can say "Hay" they're shaved, trimmed, and admitting that they like it. Co-conspirators in the plot to save crop-raising time are farmers' wives, who get waves, manicures, and facials.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal?
2. The capital of Colorado?
3. The only two places in North America where the Government is conducted in two languages?
4. William and Mary College?
5. A wanderoo?
6. The three States which bound California?
7. Guttapercha?
8. Pan-America?
9. The Dyckman House?
10. A baseball team known as the "Reds"?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dalton, Hugh (dôl'-t'n)—British Minister of Economic Warfare.

del Rio, Carlos Arroyo (kär'-lōs är-rō'-yō thĕl rē'-ō)—Newly inaugurated President of Ecuador.

Haitto, Heimo (hä'-mô hīt'-tô)—Finland's famous boy violinist, who will appear in the United States.

Ingr, Sergey (sĕr'-gā ĭn'-gĕr)—Head of the Czechoslovak Army in England.

Kobayashi, Ichizo (ī-chī-zō kô-bä-yä-shī—even accent)—Commerce Minister of Japan, being sent as a special envoy to Netherlands East Indies.

Kripalani, J. A. (krĭ'-pä-lä'-nī)—Secretary of the All-India Congress Party.

La Flèche, Maj. Gen. L. R. (là flĕsh')—Canadian Deputy Minister of National Service.

Saito, Yoshiya (yō-shi-yä sī-tō—even accent)—Japanese expert on international law, appointed to an advisory post in the Japanese Foreign Office.

Sicilia, Martinez (mär-tē'-näs sē-sēl'-yä)—President of Mexico's Chamber of Deputies.

Tonazzi, Gen. Juan (hwän tô-nä'-sē)—Argentina's new Minister of War.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hanoi (hä'-noi')—Capital of French Indo-China.

Smuts, Jan Christian (smŭts)—Premier of South Africa.

Tanganyika (tăn'-găn-yĕ'-kä)—British colony in Africa.

Yunnanfu (yōon'-nän'-fōo')—Chinese-held key city of Southwest China.

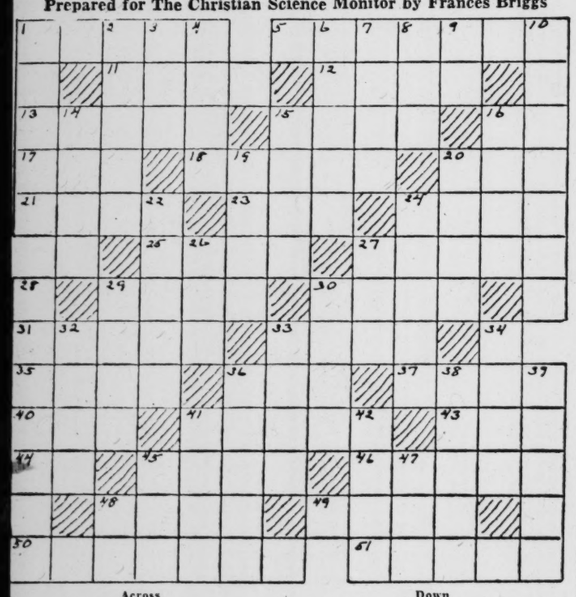
Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cónnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Long-Term Issues

The most critical long-term issues with which Adolf Hitler has confronted western civilization are not political and economic. They are moral and religious—Stanley High.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Rebekah's husband?
6—Many ships are built in what city of Scotland?
11—What is a lake of southwestern Scotland?
12—What Russian ruler was called "the Terrible?
13—Whom did Priscilla Mullens wed?
14—What is a Biblical symbol of strength?
15—Barrel (abbr.).
16—What was Lighthorse Harry's surname?
17—In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Macduff is what?
18—What is a river of Sweden?
19—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
20—What are three-toed sloths?
21—What prefix means "around"?
22—What violinist was born in Bergen, Norway?
23—What is a vivacious hopping dance?
24—What is an antonym of "busy"?
25—Would a guariba howl, talk, or sing?
26—Fire destroyed what Biblical city?
27—What English monk was called "the Venerable"?
28—What is a seaport fortress of Arabia?
29—Who was Egyptian earth-god?
30—American ostrich is called what?
31—What is an island in Aegean Sea?
32—Who was wife of Menelaus?
33—Who was a king of Midian?
34—What adjective suffix signifies "belonging to"?
35—English bobbies are named after whom?
36—What was first name of Butler, American humorist?
37—What are made from greenings?
38—What mountains are between Europe and Asia?
40—What city of Minnesota?
41—What is unburnt brick dried in sun?

Down

1—What is a kingdom of southern Europe?
2—Who is a Tennyson hero?
3—An affirmative vote is what?
4—What is an affected singsong mode of speaking?
6—Daniel was saved from what animals?
7—What is a river of France?
8——— Marcos is a town of Texas.
9—Guinea (abbr.)
10—What was first name of author of "Bab Ballads"?
14—What king is hero of a Shakespeare play?
15—What city of northern Nejd, Arabia?
16—Muntjacs do what when alarmed?
19—What is a county of western Alabama?
20—In certain child's game, the farmer lives where?
22—Who was a judge of Israel?
25—15 Across is also used in Bible as symbol of what?
26—What city of Germany?
27—Peas grow in what?
28—In whose vision did seraphim appear?
29—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
30—Whom did Hercules wed?
32—Perfume.
33—What city of California?
34—Who was third son of Jacob and Leah?
36—What birds were said to have saved Rome?
38—What expression is used in connection with a Bell invention?
39—Laon is capital of what department of France?
41—What do you call end of a loaf of bread?
42—What is a small river of central Italy?
45—Who is hero of "Great Expectations"?
47—Boy.
48—Where was Stephen Foster born (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Gladys V. Broderson, San Francisco

Nature's Framing of a Waterfall

A striking view of Yosemite Falls, Yosemite National Park, from Sentinel Dome at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet.

Did You Ever Wonder

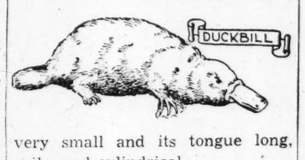
What Animals Lay Eggs?

What would you think if you saw an animal, about a foot and a half long, that had four webbed feet equipped with strong claws; a coat of cat-like fur; a tail something like a beaver; and a broad, duck-like bill?

British scientists, on seeing a stuffed specimen for the first time, thought that the taxidermist had tried to play a joke on them with cleverly assembled parts from several different creatures. Later, when confronted with a living specimen from its Australian haunts, the scientific men immediately named it Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, which is Greek for "bird-billed paradox." It is known also as the duckbill, platypus, or Ornithorhynchus anatinus, and lives in ponds and quiet streams.

The female duckbill lays her eggs in a nest which she makes in a den in the bank of the stream. The eggs are commonly two in number, and after they are hatched, the mother duckbill feeds her young on milk which she provides.

The only other egg-laying mammal is the echnida or spiny anteater, which also is an Australian animal. The echnida lives on land, while the duckbill spends much of its time in the water. The echnida is 14 to 20 inches long and its body is protected by stiff spines which make it look much like a porcupine. Its feet have strong claws and it can dig itself in with amazing energy, burrowing out of sight in just a few minutes. Its head and beak are much like those of a bird. Its mouth-opening is



very small and its tongue long, agile, and cylindrical.

The echnida is a pouched animal or marsupial (like the kangaroo). The two eggs which it lays are incubated in the pouch, and, after hatching, the young are nursed by the mother.

The fact that these egg-laying mammals are found only in Australia is thought to be due to the separation of that land from its neighbors early in the earth's history.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Daily Quotation

WHAT you believe must influence what you are. What you are determines what you do, and what you do determines your value here and hereafter.—JANE TUDOR.

In Lighter Vein

Captain's Outrageous

At a large practice of a company of cadets the captain swaggered up to the latest recruit and proceeded to give some instructions about his gun.

"See here, my man, this thing is a rifle. Here is the barrel, there's the stock. You slip the cartridge in there. Now you put the weapon to your shoulder. These little things on the barrel are the sights. When you have taken accurate aim, pull this little thing, which is the trigger. Now remember what I have told you. Smarten up and look like a soldier. By the way what is your business? A clerk, I suppose?"

"No sir," was the reply. "I'm a gunsmith."—Wall Street Journal.

Yankee Wit

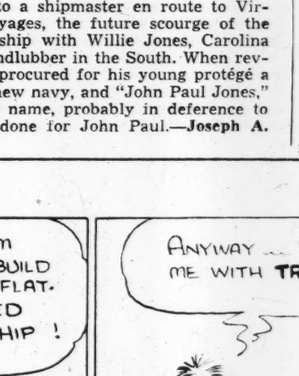
A motorist was observing a farmer tilling a rocky farm in Vermont, and remarked, "Honest, my friend, I don't see how you make a living on this farm. Look at the rocks everywhere!"

"I ain't so poor as y' think I be," replied the Yankee; "I don't own this farm."—Rays of Sunshine.

Frank Family

He: "But how do our neighbors affect our family budget?"

She: "They're always doing something we can't afford."



—Answers

"D'you mind if I act a bit independent-like, Sergeant? My wife's watching me through the railings."

Footnotes to History

Commodore John Paul (Jones)

Of all the long line of valiant seamen who have sailed and fought under the Stars and Stripes, perhaps the best known is that gallant sea-dog, Scotsman by birth, whom history recognizes as Commodore John Paul Jones, naval hero of the American Revolution.

As a matter of fact, he was neither a Commodore nor a Jones! The United States Government had issued him a commission as lieutenant in the Navy at the beginning of the war. But getting a cruiser from the Continental Congress proved too difficult a feat for even the doughty sailor to perform, and he customarily sallied forth as a privateer.

England, forgetting its own Sir Francis Drake, John Hawkins, and others, refused to recognize him as anything but a pirate, though historians have dealt with him more kindly.

As to his surname, Jones, or Paul, was apprenticed at 12 in Scotland by his father, John Paul, to a shipmaster en route to Virginia. After several Atlantic voyages, the future scourge of the deep, having cemented a friendship with Willie Jones, Carolina lawyer, spent some years as a landlubber in the South. When revolution burgeoned, the attorney procured for his young protégé a commission as lieutenant in the new navy, and "John Paul Jones," sea-raider, was born to his new name, probably in deference to Willie Jones and what he had done for John Paul.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fans of an Umpire

Horse Cave, Ky.

An umpire, to many baseball fans, is usually associated with such clamor as: "Take him out! Send him back to the minors!" This flood of invectives is often feigned; but there, just the same, smothering the man with criticism and derision. So much so that if a baseball fan, far removed from the game, closed his eyes to vision this important mediator, he would no doubt recall a stocky, red-faced individual, surrounded by scowling ball players, all wildly gesticulating; a tense grandstand crowd frowning and emitting ominous murmurings from its depths. Arguments, protests, raillery, loaded bases and a wrong decision, all would hurl themselves into his recollection.

Well, this is supposed to be a fair sketch of a baseball umpire and his contribution to the life of the diamond. But it isn't always a true picture, as was proved by the admirers of Charley M—, one outstanding umpire. He was so popular, so well loved that just outside this small town, on the road from Louisville to Nashville, they have named a highway for him. A graceful gesture honoring a beloved sports figure, and bearing out the evidence that "Ump" also has his fans.

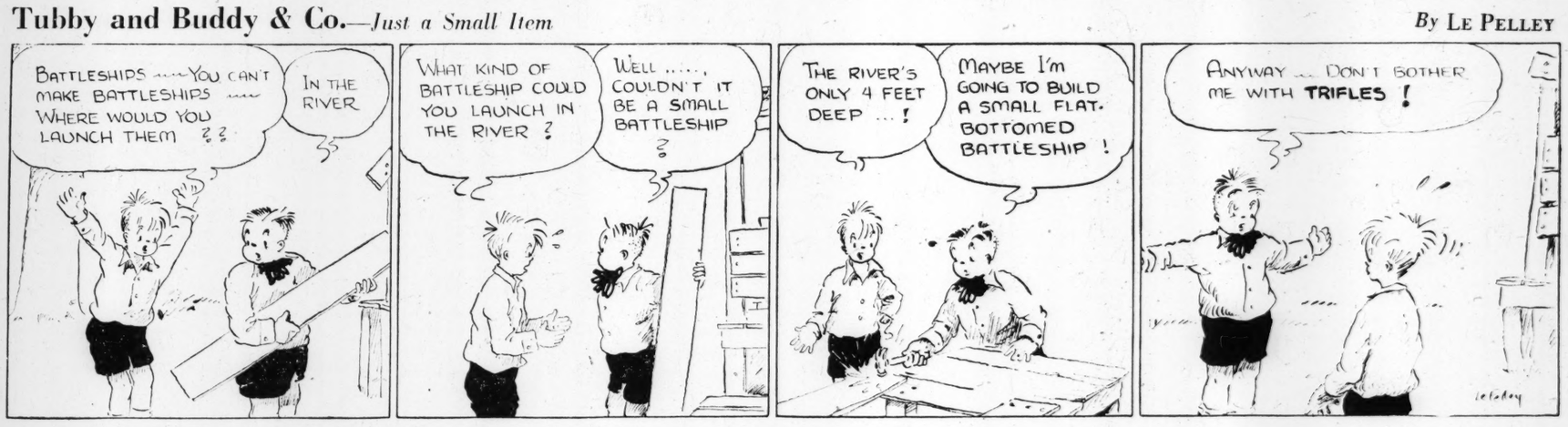
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It connects the Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay; opened 1934; 200 miles long.
2. Denver.
3. Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Quebec, Canada, where Spanish and French are used respectively, with English.
4. Williamsburg, Virginia.
5. A large black monkey of India, with a heavy whitish mane.
6. Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon.
7. A brownish-red substance obtained from an evergreen tree on the Malay Archipelago.
8. The whole of America, including both North and South.
9. The last remaining farmhouse of the Dutch Colonial period in New York City.
10. The Cincinnati Nationals.

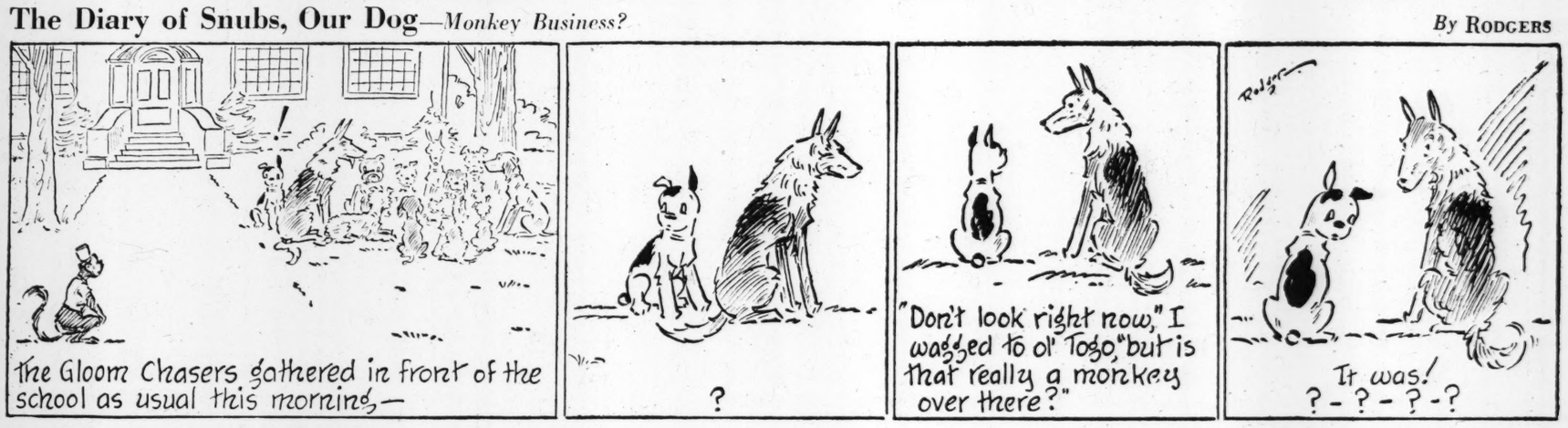
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Small Item*

By LE PELLEY


BATTLESHIPS ---- YOU CAN'T MAKE BATTLESHIPS ---- WHERE WOULD YOU LAUNCH THEM ??
IN THE RIVER
WHAT KIND OF BATTLESHIP COULD YOU LAUNCH IN THE RIVER ?
WELL ....., COULDN'T IT BE A SMALL BATTLESHIP ?
THE RIVER'S ONLY 4 FEET DEEP ... !
MAYBE I'm GOING TO BUILD A SMALL FLAT-BOTTOMED BATTLESHIP !
ANYWAY ... DON'T BOTHER ME WITH TRIFLES !

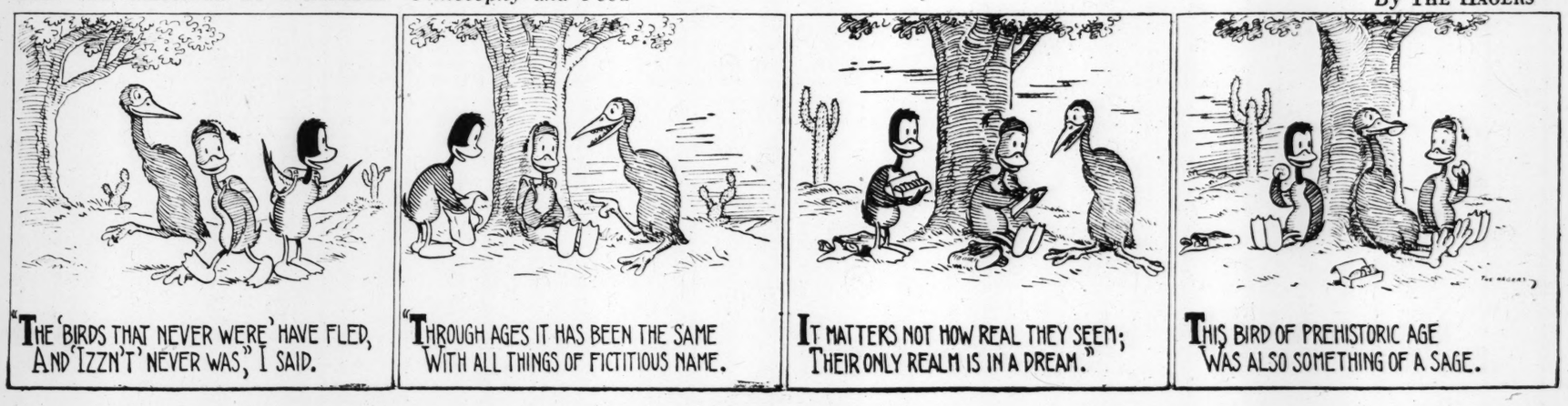
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Monkey Business?*

By RODGERS


The Gloom Chasers gathered in front of the school as usual this morning,—
?
"Don't look right now," I waggled to ol' Togo, "but is that really a monkey over there?"
It was!
?-?-?-?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Philosophy and Food*

By THE HAGERS


"THE 'BIRDS THAT NEVER WERE' HAVE FLED, AND 'IZZN'T' NEVER WAS," I SAID.
"THROUGH AGES IT HAS BEEN THE SAME WITH ALL THINGS OF FICTITIOUS NAME.
IT MATTERS NOT HOW REAL THEY SEEM; THEIR ONLY REALM IS IN A DREAM."
THIS BIRD OF PREHISTORIC AGE WAS ALSO SOMETHING OF A SAGE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Helping Britain

Nazi bombs are demolishing American isolationism faster than British homes. They are failing to destroy moral or military resistance in Britain but are building it up in the United States. That is the simplest meaning of the vote in the latest Gallup poll showing 52 per cent of Americans ready to aid Britain even at the risk of war. In June the figure was only 36 per cent. As late as July, 61 per cent thought "keeping out of war" was more important than helping Britain, but now for the first time that view is in the minority.

These figures reflect a revolution in American opinion as great as that in Britain following the seizure of Prague by the Nazis. The fall of France jolted the people of the United States into new awareness of their own unpreparedness. But at first they questioned the possibility of Britain holding out. They felt a bit as the British did about France: Would sending help be to lose it? Day by day that question has come nearer to a final negative answer. The magnificent spirit of the British and their effective resistance have won both the admiration and the confidence of America.

Both official and lay opinion has come to see that Britain is far from beaten, has a good prospect of winning. The claim of London officials that only 2 per cent of British oil reserves have been destroyed, only one aircraft factory seriously damaged, and that transport is only slightly interrupted, is supported by the uncensored reports of American military observers just returned. General Strong's testimony as to the efficiency and spirit of the Royal Air Force and the accuracy of British figures on German losses adds to his declaration that no serious military damage has been done even in London.

Since June, Americans have become convinced not only that Britain is worth helping but that they can help themselves most effectively by aiding her. We do not believe the fact that a majority—if the poll is accurate— have ceased to put "keeping out of war" first means that Americans wish to go to war. Indeed, many of them favor aid to Britain as a means of keeping war away from America. The shift is a gain for intelligent thinking. It means that Americans are dropping the too-simple "keep out of war" chorus to consider the actual alternatives of foreign policy —and their costs.

To Save Children

The wholesale bombing of civilians which has characterized the tactics of aggressors ever since Italy broke loose in Ethiopia, and which continued through the joint German-Italian assault on Republican Spain, in Japan's attack on China, and which was intensified by Germany in its attack on Poland, the Low Countries and then on London—all this has been implicit with horror, not only for soldiers but for women and little children.

Still humanity simply will not get used to it; something good in men and women refuses to become complacently accustomed to war against children. If in this war there has been less outcry about the children than might have been expected it is because people have sensed that in total war there is less opportunity to distinguish between military and non-military objectives.

This is not to say that civilized people have not been deeply stirred by the knowledge that air warfare has struck with implacable impartiality at children in many lands. Whether they be British, German, Italian, Dutch, French, their sufferings have added to those of humanity. So when a German source recently reported that a small number of Germany children had been killed in an air raid over Germany the same sympathy went out to them as now goes out to those lost in the torpedo attack on a British evacuee ship.

But there is a difference between the incidental casualties of air raids that aim at military objectives and those which result from deliberate attack on civilians. Many people have been slow to accuse the Third Reich of wanton killing of civilians from the air, preferring to think that if such killing could be avoided it would be. But they can hardly bring themselves to look upon the sinking of the refugee ship in the same light.

It is the second such attack. So far as free world opinion is concerned, such attacks will do Germany's case more harm than any amount of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda can repair. Whatever the military advantage that the Third Reich's leaders can attach to it is more than outweighed by the further loss of respect which that regime will suffer throughout most of the world.

The attack illustrates the danger that led American opinion to demand legislation to permit American ships to go into war zones to evacuate children. It may prompt Americans now to demand deletion of the limiting clauses of that legislation, which require that promises of safe-conduct must be obtained from all belligerents before ships may be sent.

Whether the Third Reich would attack American ships engaged solely in humane endeavor is a question. It is a question not only of morality but of military expedience. True, there would be some risks in sending ships to bring children out of Europe. But there is something small about discussing risks in such circumstances. And Americans cannot read of the horrors suffered by children in this attack without wanting to do all in their power to prevent a recurrence.

Welcome to the Legion

The American Legion has returned to Boston after an absence of ten years in which the principles for which its members fought in 1917-18 have again come under armed attack. On two continents, military dictatorships have invaded and conquered free countries. France, on whose soil American soldiers fought twenty-two years ago, has fallen, and Great Britain now fights alone.

The veterans assemble, therefore, in more serious mood than a decade ago. Responsibilities, both as heads of families and as citizens, have given them an outlook that precludes much of the merrymaking that marked former conventions. The realization that an entirely new generation, of whom their own sons are a part, is now to be trained to fight, if need be, as they fought, in defense of freedom, brings home to the veterans the crucial nature of world events.

Vindicated in their traditional advocacy of military preparedness, Legion men face now the question of what they can do to aid in carrying out the defense measures they long have championed. No longer of draft age, they are considering plans to extend their civic education programs, participate in the formation of home guards, and aid in combatting fifth column activities. Much of the convention sessions will be devoted to these matters.

It is a pleasant task then for Boston, whose inhabitants first took to arms in liberty's name 165 years ago, to play host again to the Legionnaires. In gratitude for the patriotism of America's veterans, Boston welcomes to the Country's largest convention the traditional champions of a fully armed, unchallengeable America.

Football in Two Clefs

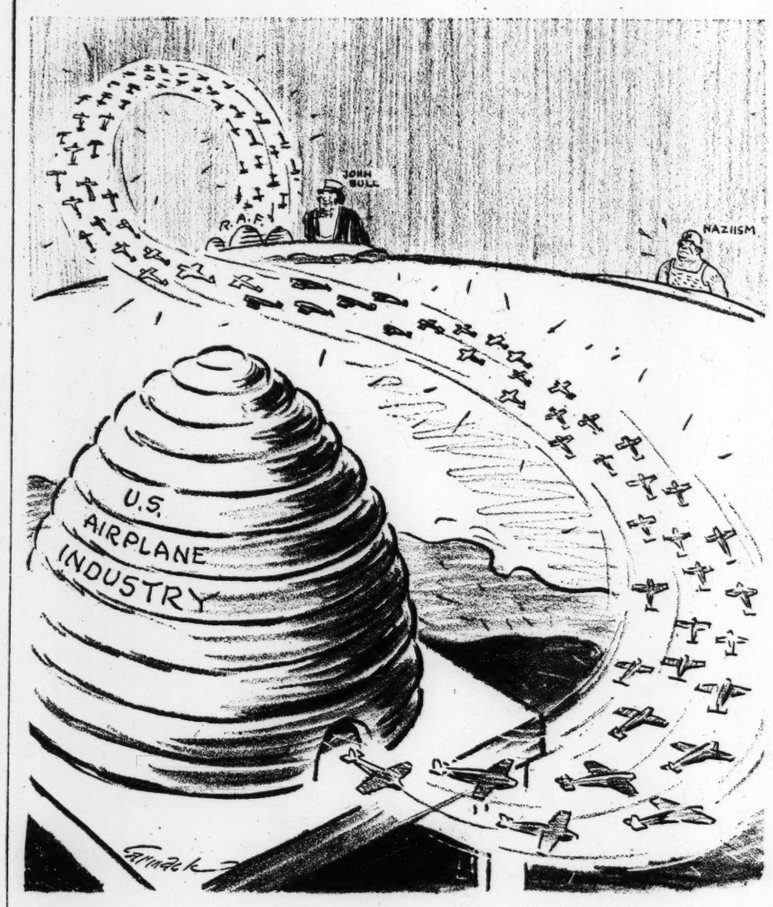
Sforzato! is how Ken Roskie, fullback on the football team at University of South Carolina, hits the line. And the cheers, no doubt, are *forte*. Ken limbers up for a game by playing the piano and, according to a sports dispatch, can stand having a pipe organ thrown in now and then. We suppose he likes to limber up some more by throwing it out again.

A method with so much madness in it must be making a big contribution to something or other. Will Ken go down in football history as the man who symphonized the signals? Or will he go down in musical history as the man who transplanted the minuet to the locker room?

One thing we can hear the ends and tackles on rival teams saying—that Ken will have to be *allegro*, and the members of his ensemble will have to know their counterpoint, or Ken is going to go down often, and not in history. Then it will be *adagio doloroso* for good old South Carolina . . . But wait a minute boys! If you knew all the combinations a fellow can work out on eighty-eight ivories, you might "get in there and play" now and then yourselves.

Nobody knows where mackerel spend their winters, says a fish advertisement. What's the matter with the California and Florida publicity departments?

"Bz-z-z!"



By a Wishing Well

On a Scottish Island

"Annie, look—the very thing for my collector friend."

We were sitting by the wishing well, which was a little rocky pool, remote from the Scottish island village. The water surged gently from deep in the earth and murmured off musically in diminutive streams, hidden under the heather. Colored pebbles gleamed in the shallow basin and flowers clustered about the rim. High on another slope a group of Highland cattle added a striking note to the scene. They were picturesque beasts with wide-spreading horns and shaggy coats —wild-looking, but really inoffensive. There was silence, save for the occasional "baa-a-a" of a sheep, or the cry of a curlew. Then, surprisingly, a small girl of six years or so approached. She trudged with purposeful air to the well, dipped from it with a tiny pewter jug, and at the same time cast an interested glance in our direction. Annie said, "Hello, Gracie." Then to me, "Her father is one of the Gowdie shepherds." I was fascinated by the quaint pitcher and whispered as the child retraced her steps, "Annie, do you suppose that could be bought?"

Annie considered a moment. "Well, we can inquire."

A short distance over the brae was a thatched "but and ben" and a rosy-cheeked young woman was at the door. "Come awa' in," she offered, hospitably, but Annie shook her head. "We have to be starting for home. We were just wondering if you'd sell yon cream pourie Gracie had with her."

The other hesitated a moment. "It's Gracie's own, but maybe if she was promised anither—." Gracie demanded eagerly, "Could I hae the bonny dish in Galt's window wi' the wee lassies on't?" Her mother demurred. "Yon would cost owerly, bairn, but—"

"We'll be back with it tomorrow," I cried, forgetting in my enthusiasm the "three miles and a bittock" of climbing hills and crossing tumbling burns which had been necessary to reach this spot. But Annie didn't forget. She said, cannily, "Maybe we could meet in the bay." And the response was prompt. "That we could. We'll be doon on Saturday."

* * *

In Timothy Galt's shop on the water front was a goodly display of chinaware. Annie and I got there early and found the desired pitcher. The price of it had been five shillings, but because of a new boat load of stuff, it was now marked down to four. Annie looked doubtful. "They won't be willing to accept so much. They regard that pewter as worth nothing. We'll have to do some maneuvering if you're determined to buy it." Then to Mr. Galt, "If we pay three shillings for this now, will you let Gracie Robb have it for one?" The man pursed his lips thoughtfully. "Seems as if there wouldna be aught wrang wi' sic a deal." At once, I handed him the money and Annie said, hastily, "Mind, not a wheesh. Here they come."

Gracie and her mother came in and after polite greetings, the child made straight for her "bonny dish." Then, having obviously been coached, she laid it down and began studying the others. They were all of a duller pattern, however, and her gaze kept returning wistfully to her first choice. Innocently, Annie picked it up, saying, "How much for this one, Mr. Galt?" Timothy, glad to complete the sale and yet utter no untruth, addressed himself to the little girl. "For twelve pennies it's yours, Gracie."

* * *

Gracie turned swiftly to her mother, and her mother, although plainly astonished, gave me an agreeing nod. I produced the coin, took possession of the pewter, and the transaction was finished—almost. At that instant, Gracie's father entered, he of the far seeing and very blue eyes. He was boyishly curious as to the purchase, but when he saw what that purchase was he became stern: "Dinna wrap that one, Timothy Galt." Then stooping, he tenderly put his arm about his little daughter. "Bairn, we mustna be taking unfair advantage o' the stranger within oor gates." (This was a reference to me, of course.) "We canna tak' a braw dish that cost siller for one that isna worth a bawbee." Gracie's lip trembled but she bravely pushed the "braw dish" from her. "Jamie," protested his wife, "a shilling isna sic a sum." "No, but five is," he replied. "The caird in the window had on't, 'Hand pented, at only' . . ." Annie cut in unblushingly, "Oh, but it has been reduced. It really is an immense bargain."

Jamison Robb stared. "D'ye tell me that?" Then, with a relieved smile to his child, "Well, bairn, seems we needna be ashamed o' the trade after all." Whereupon we all heaved sighs of satisfaction.

That bit of antique pewter now has a place in an American collection and when the owner is asked where it was found, she has been known to say, "Do you like fairy tales? Well this is almost one—so listen—."

MABEL GREY GEHRING

"Indispensability" in the Limelight

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Mary Hornaday

Third-term hearings before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee have not been receiving the publicity they deserve from the newspapers: first, because, outside of James Truslow Adams, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, and John W. Davis, those who have testified have not been "headline" names; and, second, because, poignant though they are, arguments against breaking down the two-term precedent are limited in number.

The morning after the Gallup poll appeared showing Franklin D. Roosevelt leading Wendell L. Willkie in thirty-eight States, the hearing room in the Senate Office Building seemed to take on new life.

Vance C. McCormick, manager for Woodrow Wilson in his 1916 re-election campaign, was on the stand. A long-time Democratic publisher, Mr. McCormick has announced his support of Wendell Willkie. At the hearing he threw down hard the "experience" argument marking Mr. Roosevelt as the "indispensable man" to head his country in this critical hour of world history.

"This 'experience' of which we hear so much can rest only on such information as is furnished the Government by its diplomatic and foreign agents," declared Mr. McCormick.

Republican Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin leaned forward from the bench. "That's just it," he agreed. "Yet the one big argument that President Roosevelt's friends are making is his claimed knowledge of foreign affairs. Thus far, according to the poll results in this morning's paper, they've been able to get away with it, when everybody knows that the key men in the State Department remain there for generations." (A slight exaggeration, perhaps!)

One ray of hope, Senator Wiley went on, was the 11 per cent of the people who told the Gallup interviewers they had not decided how to vote. Another one-third recorded on each side said they had yet no firm convictions about how they would vote in November.

"It's all right for us to meet here day after day, but how are we going to get down to those people?" inquired Senator Wiley.

Mr. McCormick said he had "great faith in the American people." He expected them to be "educated" in the next six weeks.

Replied Senator Wiley: "I believe, too, what the Bible says about faith removing mountains, but I think if you look it up in the original, you'll find that it says you have to work like the dickens with faith to remove mountains."

* * *

Mr. McCormick challenged the much-advertised Roosevelt "experience" on another ground. "What," he asked, "can be said of the President's desire in the early summer that Congress adjourn and go home? Does this indicate 'experience' in the way of preparedness?"

With Congress talking of adjourning in another week or ten days, it is interesting to note that most observers here now believe in the light of hindsight that President Roosevelt made an error last spring when he indicated he would be glad to see Congress pack up and go home before the national conventions. Because enough Congressmen ignored the President's insinuation that he would be glad to get rid of them, and insisted on staying on the job, Congress has this summer enacted such important defense measures as the conscription bill and the authorization and appropriation for a two-ocean navy.

If it were not for the imminence of congressional elections, there would undoubtedly be a strong demand for Congress to stay in session continuously until the world crisis is past.

* * *

Evidence that wisdom and judgment are even greater requisites for the Chief Executive and his associates than is "experience," comes this week with an admission from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, that a military opinion he transmitted to a House committee six weeks ago on the outlook for the Battle of Britain now appears to have been unduly pessimistic. During a verbal query in a committee hearing around the first of August, Secretary Stimson intimated that certain United States Army circles estimated that Britain might not stand more than 30 days. Some of the men who passed such advice along to Mr. Stimson had been in the army "for generations," as Senator Wiley put it. Mr. Stimson confined himself to the warning that defense plans must take such a possibility into account. Despite his careful words, newspapers snatched the warning up as a definite prediction and printed it in banner headlines.

This week Mr. Stimson reported that his military observers in Europe say Britain's chances of winning are "much more optimistic than was the case six weeks ago." Army men pointed out that the British have always been optimistic about the outcome of their battle, but only recently have American military chiefs observed a situation confirming the British confidence.

The incident illustrates why affairs between governments need to be treated with the utmost diplomacy that wise chiefs of state can muster.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt are both, meanwhile, in a "nonpolitical" way doing their best to convince the American people that a third term, conscription, or anything else connected with the present crisis, cannot weaken democracy unless the people themselves are willing to have it weakened.

"As long as periodic free elections survive, no set of people can permanently control government," the President declared in his speech at the University of Pennsylvania Friday.

At her first fall press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters: "We never needed before to be as active in our citizenship as we do today; if we aren't, then all these things many people fear may happen. The Government is only the product of your way of life."

The Roosevelts are telling the Nation to remember that every man is indispensable.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Lesson and a Warning For the United States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There is new life in London. But the bombers still come over and the survival of this embryonic hope does not depend on Britain only. London today is a bastion, not alone of the British Commonwealth, but of American democracy as well. The air battle raging over the Empire's capital is of equal import to the United States. The throb of airplane engines, the rumble of anti-aircraft guns, the thump of exploding shells, the whistling whine of bombs, all beat out in emphatic staccato accents a message and a warning to America.

That message is that Britain is fighting against terrible odds the battle for the very existence of that free way of life common to English-speaking peoples. London offers up itself, its irreplaceable treasures, its ancient walls and buildings, its homes and churches, in order that the fight for Britain may go on, while America has time to prepare. In this struggle it urgently needs and merits all possible aid in ships, planes, and guns that the United States can send.

This war is essentially, primarily, overwhelmingly an air war. As such, its ultimate outcome depends above all on morale and training of pilots, on quality and quantity of planes, on capacity to produce more and more planes. If Britain had abandoned business as usual a year ago instead of only four months back, this country might have been spared much of its difficulties today due largely to the Nazis' numerical air superiority.

The lesson for the United States is tragically clear. It is a trumpet call—or rather siren warning—to American leaders and people to cast aside all political partisanship, all commercial quibbling, all class rivalry, and unite in building up as fast as possible air and sea defenses of the United States without the loss of another day.

London — ONLOOKER

"Dictatorship" at Home?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What has become of our Yankee sanity, our national common sense? Has it given away entirely to hysterical emotion? Or to the cunning propaganda of Walter Lippmann, Dorothy Thompson, and John Balderston?

Mr. Roosevelt had no conferred right to make that destroyer deal without the consent of the people. This could have been done by congressional action. Why urge us to combat dictatorship in other nations and ignore it in our own?

That's the way it was with the arms embargo. On Sept. 22, 1939, the Monitor stated: "The mass of mail pouring in on Congressmen today runs anywhere from 5 to 1 to 50 to 1 against repeal." So they repealed it anyway!

Now, the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 19, rejects a 60-day delay of the conscription bill. Well, 48 plus 19 equals 67. We pay for 96 Senatorial opinions in this country. Allowing for the recent loss of Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, where were the other 28 Senators?

The law [governing the destroyers] is plain. No expensive legal counsel is required to interpret it. Here it is: "It shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel built, armed or equipped as a vessel of war . . . with any intent that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation."

It is my hope that the Congress will censure the President's action.

Philadelphia — CARL T. GRAUER

Democracy Threatened?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Never have I approached a Presidential election with such apprehension.

I believe sincerely in the democratic way of life, but as I look around me I see our precious democracy threatened on every side, and these threats come not at all from that enemy of democracy, Hitler, but from people in high positions in our own country.

Take the conscription bill, for example. Under guise of defending American democracy the bill will introduce our own domestic brand of Fascism; for a conscripted man loses his right to free speech, to trial by jury and, in some States, to vote. We must put into the Senate and the House of Representatives only such men as have come out against conscription. — HARRY MCGINTES

Pittsfield, Mass.

The South and the Monitor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I confess I was made to feel sorrowful at your reporting alleged "contrary information" regarding the absence of lynching in the South.

The South is getting on its feet—mentally, morally, financially and spiritually—recovering from the sad mistake they made in fighting their neighbors in a cruel war.

I lived in the Reconstruction days of the South. The Ku Klux Klan protected many of us, I know.

The South stands for the high ideals that the Monitor is so bravely and wisely pointing out for us. The South loves the Monitor.

(MRS.) BETTIE E. HEIDELBERG

New Orleans

"Anglo-American Unity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much impressed by the article under the heading "Anglo-American Unity," reprinted from "Daily Hawk Eye," Burlington, Iowa.

It becomes more and more apparent to the casual observer that our alliance with Canada and England must grow stronger and stronger.

Our material possessions bless us only according to the way in which we use them. Fortunately we possess wealth the proper use of which could turn the tide of conflict.

Painesville, Ohio — PHILIP OPP

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